

The GRAPHIC



Eighteenth Year—April 12, 1913

Los Angeles, California—Price Ten Cents

MY GARDEN

BY EVERETT CARROLL MAXWELL

I go forth into my garden at morning when the freshness of day is upon it. The phlox and the mignonette greet me, and I feel the brightness of earth is about me.

Again I go forth at noon-day, when the gold of the sun hangs like a veil o'er my lilies; and my feet stay in cool shadows, for it is good to be comforted by nature.

At evening I bring tired hands to my garden to lave them in tansy and myrtle; I lean on the rim of the fountain and drink the sweet scent of the rosemary.

At night when the moon silvers my garden, I come to give birth to emotions. I know that my drowsy companions will whisper naught of my secrets, for all about me the pansies are sleeping, like innocent maidens.

Sing I the praise of my garden, at morning, at noon-day, at nightfall; Chant I the hymn of the flax flower and gourd vine. My song shall rise like the incense of day dreams on altars of lilac and sweet-briar.



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TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER

EDITOR



BOND ISSUES AND BUNCOMBE

IN THE controversy now raging over the question of plunging Los Angeles still further into municipal indebtedness the advocates of the "high line" bonds are emphasizing the matter of revenues to be derived from what they call the Pasadena-Glendora extension. The argument presented to the taxpayers is that unless all the water bonds are voted the enterprise cannot be put on a revenue-earning basis. Twenty-eight millions already have gone into the aqueduct folly, for water and power purposes, and \$12,500,000 more are urged upon the people at next Tuesday's election, which sum is only a beginning of what must be raised if the undertaking is to be remotely successful.

Forty millions is getting perilously close to the fifty million dollar mark, which we have always asserted would be the obligation that would have to be borne by the people for the land speculative project. By this time it is apparent that our figures were too low by twenty-five million dollars, for the \$12,500,000 will have to be doubled before the power and water distribution plans can be carried out and at least twenty millions more must be spent in the Owens river valley to extend the conduit to the headwaters in order to avoid the alkali flats whose exudings will render the present source of supply unpotable. The people in the valley do not drink this water and the same aversion is bound to develop at this end. Extending the conduit sixty miles northward, purchasing the Long valley reservoir site and buying out the prior rights in the side streams that must be acquired in order to get the requisite flow to develop continuous power, will cost not less than twenty million dollars.

Here, then, is an expenditure of upward of \$75,000,000 to be faced before the aqueduct undertaking can be utilized, and when this money is spent the city will find that it has merely gone into the business of selling electric power, since the water itself is not needed, the present sources permitting of development sufficient to supply a city of a million population. As to the high line project for revenue purposes neither President Henderson of the water board nor Engineer Mulholland—each at loggerheads on the question—has reached the crux of the argument in contending for and against the undertaking. Mr. Henderson would build it as a revenue producer. We would call his attention to the fact that so far as Pasadena is concerned there is absolutely no intention of contracting for a supply of Owens river water. The city commissioners favor the developing of the local water supply and of the forty candidates before the March primaries not more than one expressed himself as willing to enter into a contract

with the aqueduct commission and then not until the water supply had been thoroughly tested at this end. This significant fact is likewise overlooked by Mr. Mulholland in his fulminations against the voting of the bonds for extension purposes. Glendora and Azusa growers have expressed a desire to make contracts, but the steeping of their soil with alkaloids will prove a sorry experiment if by chance the extension line should be built and the water delivered from the present intake. The only safeguard is to contract for pure water with a penalty clause for delivering an impregnated supply.

Contrast the statements now made by the aqueduct proponents with those spread before the people when the initial bonds were under consideration. Then the city with one-half its present population was threatened with a water famine. Lawn-sprinkling was interdicted, the reservoirs were frightfully low, the limit of supply had been reached. Owens river aqueduct bonds, or Los Angeles must go to the demnation bowwows was the cry. Twenty-three millions will pay all cost and give the people a handsome revenue! Now let us see the difference. Two thousand inches are proposed to be used for a section outside the legitimate city limits, the remainder of the flow is to be fed to the San Fernando speculative lands or to irrigation districts forty or fifty distant and then only because unless the water is used the city may not bring it down. As to the cost, we have shown its probable extent. As for the Los Angeles watershed Mr. Mulholland can develop a supply sufficient for a city of a million inhabitants. What a colossal humbug the whole undertaking has proved!

ALIEN LAND LAWS MUST BE EQUITABLE

CONFERENCES between President Wilson and California representatives and senators reveal clearly his position on the proposed alien land law now before the legislature at Sacramento. He is loth to offer any suggestions, recognizing that states should have wide latitude in dealing with their internal problems, but he makes it plain that if an alien land law is passed it should not be invidious, but apply to all foreigners so that no particular nation may have ground for complaint. Only in that way can Japan, for example, be placated, for under the terms of the existing treaty between that country and the United States, Japanese subjects living here are entitled to the same consideration accorded those of the most favored nation.

There can be no marked objection by any foreign power to a state law that places all aliens upon precisely the same footing. It is when a discriminatory act is enforced that retaliation by a self-respecting nation is an inevitable sequence, and that will surely happen if the same type of prejudiced minds that gave us Chinese exclusion should succeed in enacting an anti-Japanese land measure to the infringement of the rights guaranteed under the federal international treaty. If Japan should be forced into such an attitude of reprisal and in a dignified way declare her inability to accept the invitation of this country to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915, it is not at all unlikely that her European allies would feel bound to resent with Japan this slight to one of the signatories.

Already, the United States is obliged to defend imputations on its honor through the ignoring of the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in regard to equal rights to all nations. In case the proposed alien land legislation is carried out, in which Japan is placed under a stigma, additional evidence would thus be furnished the world powers that treaties with the United States are of a farcical nature which entail

no solemn obligation upon the nation. It is reported that the California delegation in congress is in sympathy with the proposed anti-land legislation contemplated at Sacramento, save and excepting the indomitable "Billy" Kent. This is not surprising. Our delegation, it is humiliating to state, also voted dishonor upon the country by favoring the free toils clause, hence it is entirely consistent in the further flouting of an international treaty. Apparently, national honor is not to be considered when any local question, seemingly guaranteeing slight advantage to our people, is up for discussion. Just how free canal tolls will benefit the masses we have not been able to discover. The concession will profit the ship combine and that interest only. Chinese exclusion has not benefited California. If we permitted a limited influx of the race our horticultural interests would not have to depend so completely on the Japanese and our housekeeping burdens would be immeasurably lightened. Drat this racial prejudice, this narrow, bigoted point of view, anyway!

PRESIDENT'S CONVINCING MESSAGE

EVIDENTLY, the country has elected a President who intends in nowise to shirk his responsibilities, in no way to become a dummy for the congressional caws to peck at. His appearance before the joint session of house and senate Tuesday to read his first message bearing upon the tariff burdens was provocative of deep interest and attracted a filled gallery, with every seat on the floor of the house occupied. There was no dodging the issue apparent in the President's address. He has looked the facts squarely in the face and deduced therefrom certain conclusions which he proposes to apply. With a firm belief in the justice of his cause, with the knowledge that the people have given him power to do specific duties he goes straight to his goal with commendable promptness.

There is a burden on the consumers to be removed and he is the chosen instrument to direct the work. The tariff duties must be altered to conform to the radical changes in the economic life of the country in the last generation. Industrial and commercial conditions have changed almost beyond recognition, he points out, but the tariff schedules of fifty years ago remain. His the task to square them with the actual facts, to the end that business may thrive by being untrammelled. There was a time when our infant industries needed coddling. That period has long passed. For years the plan has been to give each group of manufacturers or producers, what they themselves thought they ought to have to maintain an exclusive market against the outside world. Says Mr. Wilson:

Consciously or unconsciously, we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy by any, even the crudest, forms of combination to organize monopoly; until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted arrangement. Only new principles of action will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

All this he would abolish, substituting therefor the stimulus of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical, and enterprising, making our business men masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. The main object of the tariff duties henceforth laid, asserts the President, must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the remainder of the world. In this struggle for supremacy, he might have added, our manufacturers have invaded the markets of the world and more than held their own. They have undersold all competitors and

succeeded in making a profit, but at home, in many instances, the high tariffs have caused American consumers to pay more than the legitimate value of products. This is what the new tariff law will amend. It is drawn in the interest of the people.

It is not revolution, however, that is proposed. No reckless haste, no gigantic strokes at the roots of a process long established. The changes in the fiscal laws, in the fiscal system are intended to produce a freer and more wholesome development. Foreign trade is to be fostered, an enlarged field of energy is desirable. The remedies offered may appear heroic, but if they are genuine remedies they will effect cures. Occasional errors may be chargeable in the pursuit of this object, but, says Mr. Wilson, if our motive is above just challenge, that is the main consideration. What is sought is to make laws that square with the known facts. It is necessary to begin with the tariff. Later, other reform measures will follow, particularly those dealing with our banking and currency laws. It is a refreshing utterance. It breathes the spirit of conviction. It is as the inspired expression of one who has given deep study to economic questions that have long vexed the country and who now sees the way clear to put into practice the remedies born of years of thought. The times are ripe for the experimentation.

MONEY CENTERS REVEAL RESILIENCY

ONE of the really great lessons to be learned from the demise of J. Pierpont Morgan was his preparedness for that stroke. Like the astute general he was he left nothing to chance; he forestalled events, he anticipated what might happen and planned accordingly. As in life so in death. He knew that his sudden taking off would be a disturbing factor in the financial world unless every channel that he traversed was carefully charted and he arranged to leave to his associate pilots a course so clearly defined that no interests should suffer. That was indicative of his masterful, farseeing nature.

As a result, when the final call came the world of finance was in no particular paralyzed. His house was in order. Of course, his death was a shock and his demise was sincerely mourned, but there was no disturbance and now after ten days the big money centers are showing a resiliency that augurs well for business activities throughout the country. Advices from New York indicate that a better feeling exists in financial circles there than was apparent even before Mr. Morgan's death, a situation attributable in part to the fact that the German pressure for credit has relaxed with the passing of their settlement day. This feeling is beginning to be reflected in the lateral money markets in easier rates and a readier inclination to make loans.

With soil and crop conditions favorable the outlook is for an increased agricultural output in 1913. Prospects for business are good and an optimistic feeling prevails that the standpat journals will be unable to dissipate in spite of their gloomy pictures of tariff revision desolation. The heavy losses at Omaha and in the flooded districts in Ohio and Indiana have been discounted and as the facts have developed the damage appears to be much less severe than the earlier reports indicated. The demand for cash to supply the flooded districts having subsided along with the waters the general bank showing is gradually getting back to normal, a situation which the recent April disbursements will accelerate.

LIPTON SEES THE LIGHT

ADMIRERS of Sir Thomas Lipton will be gratified to learn that he has decided to issue an unconditional challenge for the America's Cup, now held by the New York Yacht Club. This is good news. In assuming to restrict the defender of the trophy to a certain size sloop the Irish sportsman was guilty of a tactical error, which he has apparently realized, and his amended challenge renews faith in his true sporting blood. The deed of gift grants eligibility to boats of all lengths between 65 and 90 feet. In stating that he would bring over a 75-foot sloop and practically demanding a boat of the

same size to meet him Sir Thomas was exceeding his rights under the terms of the deed governing contests.

Members of the New York Yacht Club are no whit behind Sir Thomas in true sporting proclivities. As the New York Times argued the other day, to retain the cup by matching a big boat against a smaller one would be a sorry victory, vastly more disgraceful than defeat and, of course there could be no thought of it. Let Sir Thomas issue his unconditional challenge, state the size of his boat and trust to the spirit of fair play that is sure to govern the action of the New York Yacht Club. Every newspaper in the country would jeer at a defense that took even a 5-foot advantage of the challenger, since it is a well-known fact that there is no time allowance in America's Cup races.

Sir Thomas having lifted the bar to acceptance of his challenge, by stating that he is now preparing an unconditional offer, the New York Yacht Club is bound to make a match since, under the deed of gift, the club has no alternative. Of course, the defenders will rely solely on skill in design and seamanship to win the race, entering a boat precisely the length of that brought over by the would-be cup-lifter. Sir Thomas need issue no stipulations, not even a suggestion as to the size of the defender. It will not be an inch longer than his own. If we cannot win on skill in building and sailing craftsmanship the victory is not worth having.

MILITARY EXPANSION CRAZE OF EUROPE

GERMANY is in a fair way to go daffy over military expansion. Her budget calls for an expenditure of \$700,000,000 to support the army and navy program which includes an increase in the army of 150,000 men at an added annual cost to the country of \$262,000,000. No wonder the common people are staggered by this proposal which the pro-militarists are urging as vitally necessary for the honor and welfare of the nation. The expansionists have been obliged to invent many ingenious arguments to show cause for this largely increased budget and not always have they stuck to facts. Among other foolishness it was alleged that the aggressive French military program demanded a like attitude in Germany, a statement that was so easily refuted that one marvels at its making.

As a matter of fact France had sedulously set her face against army increases, despite the activities of Germany in that direction, and it was not until 1911-12 when the German army was increased by more than fifty thousand men, with the prospect of a still further increase this year, that the French nation was aroused to the necessity of preparing to meet a possible emergency in the face of the sensational utterances of a Cologne newspaper that France was a menace to the peace of Europe. There is no question, despite the German government's disclaimer, that the long standing Franco-German tension is more acute at this time than it has been in years. In justice to France it must be said that the provocation has come from her traditional enemy and whatever steps have been taken of late to strengthen her forces in the field have been spurred by articles of kin to that in the Cologne Zeitung, wholly gratuitous and altogether devoid of basis in fact.

Conservative papers like the Frankfurter Zeitung deprecate such attempts to foment trouble and are opposing the military expansion craze. In an article discussing these unwise tendencies the Frankfurt papers suggests that an international conference is in order to evolve plans for the restriction of military preparations and as no country participating in the rivalry is in a position to propose the conference it is urged that the United States take the initiative in this great service to other nations, thereby earning their profound gratitude. President Wilson's inaugural speech is quoted as warranting the belief that he is in close sympathy with such a movement and that he would be amply supported by his people if he would issue the call. In this the Frankfurter Zeitung is eminently right.

Quite in line with this suggestion is that of Win-

ston Churchill, head of the British admiralty, who has proposed to the great powers that all plans to construct new battleships or armed vessels of any kind be deferred until 1914. It is based on common sense. Additions to the navies of any of the European powers, save perhaps that of Russia, are in nowise needed. The craze for building is stimulated by the knowledge that naval programs contemplate certain accretions each year so what one nation does all feel they must do. It is a costly, senseless procedure. As the Evening Wisconsin argued the other day, the maintenance of battleships is a heavy expense. Large sums are spent to keep them in commission and their deterioration is rapid. If the nations would agree to stop building, as Mr. Churchill suggests, the amount of money thus saved would be to the advantage of every country now forced to foot the bills. The policy of the Democrats in congress in refusing to accede to the two-battleships-a-year program of the Republicans is to be highly commended. The United States is not in urgent need of the new Dreadnaughts and the Steel Trust is the only beneficiary. A curtailment of orders in that direction will not be viewed with regret by the country.

MICHIGAN'S EQUAL SUFFRAGE REVERSAL

UNDENIABLY, the indiscreet actions of the London militant suffragists, to employ no harsher term, has had a deleterious effect on the cause of equal suffrage in this country of late, no stronger evidence of the changed sentiment coming to light than in the emphatic defeat in Michigan of the proposed constitutional amendment. Last November the vote on equal suffrage was so nearly successful that its proponents celebrated their supposed victory in advance of receipt of the complete returns which, alas, when counted, revealed defeat of the measure by 750 votes. Disappointed, but not daunted, the advocates asked for a second expression which has proved a veritable Waterloo, the amendment suffering disastrous rejection by upward of 42,000 votes.

Nothing our women have done since last fall warrants the decided reversal of form noticeable in the recent election. Much, in fact, that has happened in the United States should have conspired to carry the amendment, four states having at the November election declared for equal suffrage, making nine in the Union now so aligned. What, then, the cause for the abrupt change? Inevitably, the answer is found in the freakish work of the women across the water whose ill-advised actions have not only retarded their own cause by ten years, but, through the disgust engendered on this side of the Atlantic, have deferred universal suffrage over here in states psychologically ready to render a favorable verdict.

In view of Michigan's significant verdict the unwisdom of our women in sending messages of sympathy and loyalty to the English militants, as a few emotionalists in San Francisco did the other day, purporting to speak for the women of California, is apparent. Sympathy for the cause that is being ruined, yes, but depreciation of the methods employed by its wreckers would be in much better taste and more to the point. We believe in equal suffrage, it is bound to come and we should like to see the resolution introduced by Representative Raker providing for equal suffrage receive congressional approval. But no surer way to block such a step could be devised than in the attempt to make male voters believe the women of this country approve the lawless acts of the English militants. Doubtless, the San Francisco women, guilty of sending the foolish dispatches to Mrs. Pankhurst, speak for themselves and not for our sensible women of California in the mass.

STATE HAS BEEN LIBERAL ENOUGH

WHY San Francisco should have taken it for granted that the state would appropriate one million dollars for a California building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition when the tax levy yielding \$5,000,000 already has been voted is not apparent. Of course, it was thoughtful on the part of the directors to select a site for the million dollar building and prepare tentative plans for the same, but the governor's

rejection of the proposal is logical and will be indorsed by the taxpayers generally. The heavy demands on the state treasury now and in the future positively preclude the segregation of the million dollars additional asked by the exposition company.

It is reported that the state commission, in charge of exposition affairs, has practically pledged the entire \$5,000,000, hence no money is available for a state building. This is a queer procedure. The people had a right to expect that a state building would have been the first consideration, after that an application of the funds remaining to meet general exposition expenses. It is astounding to learn from Commissioner Rowell, if he is reported correctly, that the state commission has obligated itself to pay "one-third of all the expenses of the exposition." Surely, this is an error. We have no idea the total expenses will stay within \$15,000,000, judging by the expenditures to date, and results. The commission's promise, however, is not binding on the state. Its authority extends to the \$5,000,000 only.

Truth is, the preliminary expenses have been enormously high. Junkets abroad, junkets to the east and banquets every other day, at times, have eaten up a lot of money. We cannot learn that much solid progress has been made in the exposition work, certainly, not commensurate with the expenditures. Many human mustard plasters are on the pay roll drawing comfortable salaries, for which they give little actual returns and this is regarded as perfectly legitimate graft by the lucky appointee. Perhaps it is, but the reckoning is likely to prove harsh to the subscribers who in another year may wake up to a bitter realization of the cash shortage that will confront San Francisco before the present pretentious plans can be carried to completion. This is not written in a carping, petty spirit, but with a view to arousing the northern metropolis to the necessity for economizing and accomplishing. They are riding for a heavy fall, up there, it is feared.

DEALING WITH TARIFF OBSTACLES

COMPLAINT having been made that the senate judiciary committee was not being properly considered in the compilation of the tariff bill President Wilson, with his usual promptness of action, at once arranged for a conference with the Democratic members of that committee, going himself to the capital to meet with the senators for the purpose of discussing tariff revision. When it is considered that a party majority of only six exists in the senate the necessity for avoiding friction, if the house bill is to be approved, becomes apparent. In his desire to attain harmony Mr. Wilson proposes to take no chances.

By his firmness for the platform pledges and the big majority in the house as a leverage those Democratic senators inclined to filibuster and dodge the issue will be brought squarely to book. The senators from the sugar states are the ones threatening to make the trouble. Backed by their associates from the wool growing states the sugar senators may attempt to form a combine to defeat the clause in the house bill giving free sugar at the expiration of three years. It is apparent that the fight will center around this provision. Standpat papers all over the country have begun to sound the usual machinery alarm for the purpose of influencing legislation, but the people are not to be frightened by bugaboos. They have heard the cry of "wolf" too often in the past to be easily stampeded at this late day.

Free wool and free sugar will cost the government in loss of revenues about \$65,000,000 which the income tax will easily restore. The remainder will apply on tariff revenue lost by rate changes. So far as the consumers are concerned there is no cause for uneasiness in the prospect, but rather the reverse. Individual interests may suffer, but the good of the majority should be the dominant thought and this, evidently, is the President's view. He knows that the people, the masses, are in sympathy with what he is trying to do and any recalcitrant congressman in upper or lower house who tries to defeat his purpose will have to reckon with the entire country.

After all, if the lower rates are universally applied the readjustment in price of commodities will not prove a burden on any section of the country for long. California need not make a wry mouth; the ultimate good to all will more than offset the losses sustained by a few interests.

DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS REFORM

DIRECT election of United States senators by the people is assured by the action of the Connecticut legislature in approving the constitutional amendment submitted by congress less than a year ago. Thirty-six states have ratified the amendment and although certain forms must be observed to meet the legal requirements the votes recorded by two-thirds of the state have practically made the amendment a part of the Constitution of the United States. It is worth noting that little Delaware, which has yielded more scandals for her size in the manner of electing United States senators, disapproved the amendment.

What a difficult task it is to change the Constitution in anywise is demonstrated by the history of this proposal. For more than sixty years efforts have been making to provide for the direct election of United States senators and the stumbling block was ever in congress. That the people were ripe for the change is shown by the fact that although the resolution was deposited with the secretary of state May 16, 1912, by April 8, a year later, the required number of state legislatures had voiced their approval of the measure. Prior to this time several states had virtually adopted the direct-election plan, notably Oregon, whose "first choice" advisory vote compelled a Republican legislature to send a Democrat (Gov. Chamberlain) to the United States senate. In spite of the vicious advice of party organs in the state the legislature refused to stultify itself and the people's mandate was obeyed.

It is a reform long delayed and greatly needed. The scandal in Illinois resulting in Lorimer's election and subsequent rejection is the latest object lesson provided, but prior to that time the barterings in Delaware, Colorado, Montana and elsewhere demonstrated the wisdom of relieving legislatures of the task that rightly belongs to the whole people. Theoretically, United States senators represent their state as a unit, hence through the legislature should come their selection. But election by the people need not disturb this sense of state entity, which sensible view has been finally accepted as the basis of the new system.

IRISH PLAYERS IN "A MIXED MARRIAGE"

WITH a repertoire of about thirty-odd plays the Irish Players are well equipped. All are characteristic and artistically interesting, but a few stand out as preeminently good. Among these is "Mixed Marriage," a tragedy built upon human bigotry and obstinate persistence in holding to a principle that might better be compromised. The scene is the living room of a small kitchen house in a street midway between the Shankill and Falls Road, Belfast, the characters members of a Protestant Irish family, John Rainey, his wife and two sons. Tom and Hugh, and two friends, Nora Murray and Michael O'Hara, Catholics. They are plain people talking the speech of plain people, which is replete with the quaint, gentle humor and earnestness of the Irish. It is tea time. John comes in, unsmiling, indicating by his manner of asking about his sons that he is accustomed to rule in his house. Tom makes his simple toilet and they sit down to tea. Nora comes. The mother treats her kindly. John is brusque and evidently desirous of showing no more hospitality than he can possibly avoid. Hugh and Michael come in talking earnestly. There is a strike and they hope to enlist the services of the elder Rainey. It is Michael's dream to make a united Ireland. He sees that the employers are trying to set Protestant against Catholic and that the men are all working men, with the same hopes and fears and the same ends to gain. He thinks that if they can be kept from bigotry and from fighting among themselves they can win the strike. He very artfully appeals to the vanity of the old man and wins his consent to speak. A week later the strike seems to be in a fair way to end favorably. But a man from Dublin is trying to set the men against one another. Mr. Rainey must continue his good work to offset the influence of the other men.

But things have come to a head between Nora and

Hugh. Everybody knows that if Mr. Rainey finds out he will make no further effort for peace, for he believes that Catholics and Protestants are inherently different and that no good can come of a mixed marriage. At the suggestion of the mother, who is a philosopher, they decide to hold their peace until after the strike is settled. Mr. Rainey has spoken twice that day and is to speak a third time. He is blandly conscious of his greatness and his power to make for peace. The passages between him and his wife are full of quaint humor. She knows that men are but grown up boys and must be always mothered by women. She hurries him off up stairs to put on a new dickey. Tom brings the news that the men have become violent and have hurt Michael, and rushes his mother out to help. Into the deserted room comes Nora and Hugh. They are full of their young love. Nora says that she cannot feel with Mikey about the future of Ireland. So far as she is concerned, and she says it very soberly and feelingly, Ireland can go to hell, she must have Hugh for she needs him and his love. They sit there with their arms about each other oblivious of the father coming down the stairs. Seeing them so, John Rainey has but one thought. He has been betrayed into giving his assistance to Catholics while in his house they were plotting against his happiness. The man from Dublin is right. He will do nothing further to help the men. He demands that Nora give up her religion or that Hugh give up Nora. Things have come to a strange pass between father and son when the mother and Tom come back bringing Michael whose head has been badly cut.

At the sight of Michael O'Hara the cold wrath of the old man rises and he orders the Fenian and Hugh out of the house, but the mother will have none of it and with one accord she and Tom agree that if Hugh is cast off they will all go and the old man will be left to himself. Michael sees his dream of a reunited Ireland going. He pleads with the old man who remains obdurate and then he appeals to Nora to give up Hugh for the sake of Ireland. The mother is the sane one. She sees that the hope of men and women is in their love for one another. Throughout this scene not a voice rises. Everything is said quietly and coldly. The act ends with the father going to the meeting not to continue his work as a peacemaker but to aid the work of the Dublin man and set Catholic against Protestant. The fruits of his work are seen ten days later. The house is in a state of siege. Outside are heard the angry cries of excited men. The riot act is being read. The father resists all attempts of Nora and Hugh to make friends. Nora comes to feel that she is the cause of the men's trouble and that never again in this life can she be happy. Word comes that the soldiers are going to shoot and that Michael is in danger. Before any one can stop her Nora bursts out of the door. The volley is fired and she is the one that is hurt. Hugh rushes after her and brings her back in his arms dead. The old man murmurs "I was right." His wife sobs "My poor man, my poor man." The tragedy is upon the household and one feels it going on long after the fall of the curtain.

Work of the Players in this piece is exquisite. Possibly, the figures of Mr. and Mrs. Rainey stand out from the others in artistic value, but they are all fine, sincere and homely. One feels as if he had been admitted into the inner life of a home in almost too intimate a way for a casual stranger. Mr. Arthur Sinclair plays John Rainey. His face is singularly devoid of changes of expression except for a fleeting smile when he wishes compassionately that as a woman his wife had more sense. It is the impassive face of a man who rules by sheer force of will. The wife is beautifully tender. Miss Sara Allgood is a past grand mistress of delicate shades of homely feeling now tender, now sad, now gently sarcastic, always philosophical. Mr. U. Wright, Miss Eithne Magee, Mr. J. M. Kerrian, and Mr. J. A. O'Rourke give presentations that are above criticism for naturalness of expression.

New York, April 7, 1913. ANNE PAGE

Giving Tone To San Diego

Several of the better known Rialtoans of Los Angeles were in San Diego and at Coronado Beach for the last week end, apparently having an enjoyable time despite the fact that the city was in the throes of a mayoralty campaign. J. L. Allen, the erudite assistant to Len Behymer in his musical work in this city, was at the Grant hotel, whence he gravitated to Coronado, Ocean Beach and La Jolla. Charles Alphin, librettist and playwright, who is responsible for many of the musical farces that Pop Fisher used to produce at the Lyceum when he had his Follies company there, was another familiar figure on a business trip. Jay Davidson, the dean of sporting writers in Southern California, who gives pugilism and baseball deft touches for the Herald's green sheet, was another notable while registered at the Coronado was John Newton Russell, Jr., the enterprising general agent of the Pacific Mutual, with his charming wife.

"Comrades," Strindberg's Reply to Ibsen---By Randolph Bartlett

(FORTY-FIRST OF A SERIES OF PAPERS ON MODERN DRAMA)

ALTHOUGH Strindberg's drama "Comrades"—which is so much less sinister in motive than most of his plays that he called it a "comedy"—was not written until nearly a decade after Ibsen had enunciated his philosophy of the wife's spiritual and economic independence of her husband in "A Doll's House," it contains more than a suggestion that it was designed as a direct answer to the other great Scandinavian dramatist. Through his tragedy of Nora Helmer Ibsen made a powerful plea for an equal comradeship between husband and wife, and if not pleading openly for that economic independence which has become the demand of advanced women, at least he furnished the basis for this latter development. Unlike many students of Strindberg, I fail to find in any of his plays a suggestion that woman normally is weaker than man. To the contrary, he seems to find her more powerful in the projection of suggestion, and if usually absolutely ruthless in pursuing his desires, at least seldom overcome with weakness in that pursuit. He does not preach the gospel of equality, or parallelism in the sexes, however, but finds in each certain qualities which make it impossible to lay down a set of rules for the common guidance of both. It is hard to discover, except by a process of elimination, just what Strindberg considered should be the relations of a husband and wife, but at least it is plain that he did not believe there could be such a thing as pure comradeship. He declared openly that only in the cruel struggles of existence did he find material worth consideration, and after all that is hardly more than the philosophy of Oscar Wilde's "De Profundis." His critics have simply fallen into the error of supposing that the figures he employed in pictures of this cruel struggle, were supposed to be types of normal men and women.

In "Comrades," however, it would seem that Strindberg had made a deliberate attempt to get closer to life than in his tense dramas of neurotics, degenerates, and vengeful monomaniacs. His characters are more nearly the human average, their principal aberrations being chargeable rather to the bohemianism of their life than to any effort on the part of the dramatist to sacrifice truth to tension.

Axel and Bertha Alberg, husband and wife, are both painters, the husband rather talented, the wife less so but showing considerable promise. They have decided that they will not be conventional in their married relation, but be real comrades, and yet, right at the outset, it is seen that the plan is not working quite so well as expected, for while no one could question the propriety of a man painter being alone with a nude woman model, Axel cannot become reconciled to the idea of Bertha exiling him from the studio while she sketches a nude man. However, they work along with no serious differences, even keeping accounts in a rough sort of way with a view to recording the mutual contributions to the expenses.

Both of these artists have submitted paintings to the salon which is about to be held. Axel has good reason to believe his ability will win a place for his picture, but his wife is not so confident, and she begs Axel to go to one of the judges and intercede for her. In this plea she is supported by a young woman journalist, Abel, and a man, Willmer, distinct types of the feminist class which Strindberg utterly despised. Axel finally consents to "go begging" for his wife, and soon returns with the news that his trip was unnecessary, for her picture had already been accepted. In his absence a letter has arrived telling of the rejection of his own work. This is where the comradeship, the pretense of which was easily maintained so long as the man was paying the bills and the woman reaping the advantage, falls with a crash. Bertha at once begins to assume superior airs. Flushed with success she taunts her erstwhile comrade-husband thus:

BERTHA. Well, I suppose I'll have to help you now.

AXEL. You seem to be filled with malicious delight, Bertha. Oh, I feel that a great hate is beginning to grow in here. (Indicating his breast).

BERTHA. Perhaps, I look delighted because I've had a success, but when one is tied to a man who cannot rejoice in another's good fortune, it's difficult to sympathize with his misfortune.

AXEL. I don't know why, but it seems as if we had become enemies now. The strife of position has come between us, and we can never be friends any more.

BERTHA. Can't your sense of justice bend and recognize me as the abler, the victorious one in the strife?

AXEL. You are not the abler.

BERTHA. The jury must have thought so, however.

AXEL. But surely you know that I paint better than you do.

BERTHA. Are you so sure of that?

AXEL. Yes, I am. But for that matter—you didn't have to do any pot-boiling, you could go to the studio, you had models, and you were a woman!

BERTHA. Yes, now I'll hear how I have lived on you—

AXEL. Between ourselves, yes, but the world won't know unless you go and tell it yourself.

BERTHA. Oh, the world knows that already. But tell me, why don't you suffer when a comrade, a man comrade, is accepted, although he has less merit than you?

AXEL. I'll have to think about that. You see our feeling toward you women has never been critical—we've taken you as a matter of course, and so I've never thought about our relations as against each other. Now when the shoe pinches, it strikes me that we are not comrades, for this experience makes me feel that you women do not belong here. (Indicating the studio.) A comrade is a more or less loyal competitor; we are enemies. You women have been lying down in the rear while we attacked the enemy. And now, when we have set and supplied the table, you pounce down upon it as if you were in your own home!

BERTHA. Oh, fie, have we ever been allowed in the conflict?

AXEL. You have always been allowed, but you have never wanted to take part, or haven't been able to do so in our domain, where you are now breaking in. Technic had to be put through its whole development and completion by us before you entered. And now you buy the centurions' work for ten francs an hour in a studio, and with money that we have acquired by our work.

BERTHA. You are not honorable now, Axel.

AXEL. When was I honorable? When I allowed you to use me like an old shoe? But now you are my superior—and now I can't strive to be honorable any longer. Do you know that this adversity will also change our economic relations? I cannot think of painting any more, but must give up my life's dream and become a pot-boiler in earnest.

BERTHA. You needn't do that; when I can sell, I will support myself.

AXEL. For that matter, what sort of an alliance have we gone into? Marriage should be built on common interests; ours is built on opposing interests.

In her penchant for camaraderie Bertha, however, has not restricted herself to her husband, and through her relations with Willmer and Abel it is plain that her idea of a comrade is one who can be used to advantage. She permits Willmer to buy all sorts of things for the studio, allowing her husband to believe she paid for them herself, but when, one evening, Willmer presumes upon his relations in this respect, to kiss her, even though Abel is present and the incident is quite innocent in its way, Bertha perceives in a flash that this comradeship is built upon the fact that she is primarily a woman, and drives Willmer from the house, the while he threatens dire vengeance. In short, Bertha's entire conception of the comrade relationship is from the receiving end. As with Axel, so with Willmer—she was content to receive so long as she did not have to pay; but when her triumph at the salon gave her prospect of being independent of her husband's coaching and support, as when Willmer showed that he expected a little purely feminine return for his generosity—the spell was broken.

Having thus established his major premise Strindberg proceeds in his own relentless way with the retribution. Axel awakens to the significance of the relation, is deliberately untrue to his marriage vow, and comes home and brags about it to his wife, who, for the first time, begins to feel a certain weakness, when confronted with the prospect of a divorce. Overcome by Axel's reproaches, Bertha surrenders and Axel assumes the ascendancy:

AXEL. You see—I was your strength. When I took what was mine you had nothing left. You were a rubber ball that I blew up; when I let go of you, you fell together like an empty bag.

BERTHA. I don't know whether you are right or not, but since we have quarreled, my strength has left me. Axel, will you believe me—I have never experienced before what I now feel—

AXEL. So? What do you feel then?

BERTHA. I can't say it! I don't know whether it is—love, but—

AXEL. What do you mean by love? Isn't it a quiet longing to eat me alive once more? You begin to love me! Why didn't you do that before when I was good to you? Goodness is stupidity, though; let us be evil. Isn't that right?

BERTHA. Be a little evil, rather, but don't be weak.

It is too late, however. Axel has made up his mind and he delivers his ultimatum. They must part, and at once. He consents merely to a delay of two days because they have invited a group of friends to a party the next evening. For this occasion Bertha prepares a final coup. She arranges that, at the time the party is at its height, Axel's rejected picture shall be delivered to the house, and opened before

their guests, in order that he may be humiliated publicly by this specific reminder that his wife has outstripped him in his own profession. This bit of pettishness proves a boomerang of an unexpected sort. It is now learned that, while the supposed comradeship of husband and wife was in full operation and they had sent their pictures to the salon side by side, Axel, desiring to encourage his wife, had placed his number on her painting, and while it was her name that was accepted, it was his work, while hers, even with the prestige of his name, had been rejected.

Thus Axel's revenge is made complete by Bertha's own action. She begs for reinstatement, but Strindberg abhorred the happy ending, for its own sake, and kept his man strong in his new course. A bit of bizarre suggestion of the admiration of women for a dominant man is introduced through Abel. This woman, rather hard and masculine, has frankly admitted to Axel earlier in the affair, that she will fall in love when she finds a man who can master a woman. Discovering Bertha prostrated, and incidentally noticing black and blue marks on her wrists where Axel has gripped them, she goes to the victorious husband and offers to carry out her bargain. Axel has had enough of professional, self-supporting women, however, and is entirely callous. He sends both Bertha and Abel away, the housemaid announcing that a lady is waiting for Axel outside.

AXEL. I'll soon be free.

BERTHA. Is that the new comrade?

AXEL. No, not comrade, but sweetheart.

BERTHA. And your wife to be?

AXEL. Perhaps. Because I want to meet my comrades at the cafe, but at home I want a wife. (Starts as if to go.) Pardon me.

BERTHA. Farewell, then! Are we never to meet again?

AXEL. Yes, of course! But at the cafe. Goodbye.

There is, of course, no analogy between Nora Helmer and Bertha Alberg, nor between the husbands. Nora was blamed for having, through ignorance, committed a crime, which entailed much self-sacrifice for the sake of her husband. On the other hand, Strindberg endeavors to show what is the result when a woman is given equal opportunities with man, a knowledge of the world, and a profession. These, he holds, make the wife, not the helpmeet of the husband, but actually his competitor, and an unfair competitor at that, as she takes advantage of the trail he has blazed so when she seems to succeed she arrogates to herself all the credit. He can see no chance for mutual happiness where a husband and a wife both elect to pursue independent careers.

"Why is it," a woman once asked, "that all women believe in platonic friendship, while all men declare it impossible?"

To which the man replied: "You have answered your own question. The fact that all men declare it impossible, makes it impossible."

While Strindberg, with the characteristic intemperance of every person who sets out to prove a certain thing, states only those arguments which will help make his point, has hardly done justice to both sides, he has enunciated one phase of the problem clearly. There are many husbands who are willing to sink their feelings to the extent of consenting, and even encouraging their wives in seeking independent careers for which they feel aspirations, yet the fundamental relation of husband and wife is far different from that of comrades, in the sense of co-workers. Whole battalions of arguments can be advanced why this should not be the case, but that is simply because there has not yet been evolved a philosophy of life which proves man to be an entirely reasonable being. The freedom of love and the municipal crèche may be upheld until doomsday by serried hosts of the Mrs. Gilman type, but still the individual cradle will remain a popular institution.

There is an interesting bit of speculation as to Strindberg's general attitude toward woman presented in the preface to this play by the Olands, who translated it. "That his analytical labors and personal experiences, far from bringing about an acquired aversion for women, never even let him be warned, is attested by the fact of his having founded three families. One is forced to suspect that instead of being a woman-hater, he was rather a disguised and indefatigable lover of woman, and that his wars on woman and his fruitless endeavors to get into harmony with the other half of the race were, fundamentally, a warring within himself of his own many-sided, rich nature. He said of himself that he had been sentenced by his nature to be a fault-finder, to see the other side of things. He hated the Don Juans among men as intensely as he did the lazy parasites among women—the rich and spoiled ones who declaimed loudest about woman's holy duties as wife

and mother, but whose time was given up to being hysterical and thinking out foolish acts—these women enraged him."

However, as I have remarked in previous discussions of the dramas of this Swedish genius, there is no profit in trying to arrive at any single point from which Strindberg can be criticized, for no sooner do you think you have found the center of his great circle than you discover that his field is not circular after all, but elliptical, or even more puzzling, an irregular area enclosed by lines now straight, now curved, here concave and there convex. Types did not interest him, but he would build an entire drama about a single characteristic, exaggerating and creating as the exigencies of his task demanded. It would be difficult to discover any person who would find himself entirely *en rapport* with any one of Strindberg's plays throughout, but it would be equally difficult to find one with an active mind who would receive mental stimulus from his plays. Read Strindberg, but do not try to pigeon-hole him.

("Comrades." By August Strindberg. Translated by Edith and Warner Oland. John W. Luce & Co., Boston.)

PHYSICAL CULTURE PROBLEMS IN FRANCE

ACTUALITIES," as the French call the latest news, of this week are, first of all, the resignation of the ministry, the three-year army service, the presidential army review at Vincennes which took place last Sunday, and the congress of physical culture, all of which have a direct relationship with France's desire for or fear of war. In the second place, a new play, "Le Minaret," by the famous Richepin, a new opera, "Le Carillonneur" by Xavier Leroux, and the opening of the Salon des Independantes, which is said to be full of cubist and futurist pictures, but which I have not yet found time to see. The congress of physical culture turned out to be largely a means of advertising the methods and schools of various teachers of the art of physical development. There were lectures and discussions followed by exhibitions of more or less interest. But still more interesting is the statement of one speaker who said: "Our object is tragic in its simplicity. We proclaim first, that we must be French before all; second, that every Frenchman should develop in himself the body of an athlete, a strong heart and a will of iron so as to be the most murderous machine possible, a conscious arm of which all the art and aim is turned toward a single goal: destruction, so that we shall not lose the only thing that is left to us—our country. . . . The worst of crimes is to be conquered."

It is hard for people situated as we are, more or less isolated from other great powers, to realize the feeling of a small power like France, surrounded on three sides by greater powers, one of which, at least, may be considered its implacable enemy. It is also hard for us to understand any people worrying for years and years over the loss of a little insignificant province like Alsace-Lorraine. And it is surely no less difficult for us to understand all this talk about war when the only really wise course for France, or any other country for that matter, to pursue, is to train its men into efficient workers rather than efficient soldiers. It is an impossible thing to make the mass of people look ahead. For the great majority the present is so hard that they have but one wish: to improve it by any possible means no matter what the effect may be on the future. Let the future take care of itself. Therefore, it is no great surprise when we learn that in many parts of France gigantic meetings have been held to protest against the proposed lengthening of the military service to three years.

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The French parent has a curious feeling toward his children. He expects them to be grateful for having been born into this world, grateful for whatever education they get, grateful for their support, and he expects them to help in the support of the family as soon as they are old enough. These feelings are so entirely foreign to anything which we feel that we hardly realize their import. Here is a father who brings a boy into the world, gives him support and education for a few years, and then expects the boy to go out and earn money and bring it home. Instead of letting the boy put every cent away for his own slow and difficult climb to wealth, the father expects what has been spent on the boy to be paid back, at least in part. The old people when they get too old to work simply settle themselves on their children. They even expect their children to marry money so as to be able to support them the better.

The natural result of such a state of things, which is upheld by public opinion so that children generally fear to rebel, is that the parents do not bother themselves so very much to make themselves independent. Why should they since the children are there to save them from starvation or the workhouse! So, it is naturally the parents who object to the long military service. Their boy gets out of school at fourteen or fifteen and just begins to earn

a little money when the state comes and takes him away for two or three years of military service, in which time there is no income to the parents and may even be an outlay since the soldier's pay is small. And what does this selfish parent know or care about the fact that the boy, nine times out of ten a weakling, gets the very thing most necessary to success in the world: strength? Nothing! What this parent wants is money, support, from the boy for whom he has sacrificed much! It came out in this physical culture congress that the peasants in many parts of France became almost crippled, bent double, by the work they have to do among the vines and the very acid wine they drink. For these people it is claimed that physical culture, i. e., the army training, is absolutely the salvation. If they start in the field-work early and it is not broken by the army service they become "broken" as it is called before they are forty years old. And yet parents will go to all sorts of trickery to prevent their boys from passing the physical examination necessary to enter the ranks.

But before you can blame these poor people you must know their problem. They stand all their lives just on the edge of starvation. Every hand helps a little to make life possible to them. And, even if the whole family works, a single bad year, a single illness, a single misfortune will cast them down so far into the abyss of misery that they can never hope to recover. They are indeed slaves. And it is really no better in the cities. The earning is so small that all of the members of the family must perforce bring home their wages. They must all live in a single apartment and share the cost if they are to live at all. A single illness and death in one of these families means not only that all the little savings must go but that a debt remains. And into this the state comes with its demands not alone for heavy taxes to support its soldiers, but for the sons who might help earn a little of it. It must look to these parents like a double edged sword from which there is no escape. And yet they are all alike, all but the Socialists, wild with enthusiasm when there are reviews of the troupes like that Sunday, or when there is talk of war with Germany.

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As to the actual elements which went to make up this congress of physical culture the Swedish methods and the methods of Dalcroze are the most interesting to look at but hardly calculated to give the hardness necessary to military operations. The best preparation for war is war, and it is this that Germany and Italy so fully realize. There is a great deal too much talk here in France about snap and quickness, a great deal too much argument between the advocates of grace and the advocate of big muscles, neither of which things would be of the least use in an actual campaign. There is one man here, Captain Hebert, I think his name is, who advocates health first of all and, with it, endurance, and he, of course, is right. But what is the use of all this talk about methods when food is so expensive that few men can get sufficient nourishment? And least of all the army which has to bear the burden of the grafters here as in all other countries.

The Swedish method of physical culture is too well known to us all to need much description here. They perform the usual gymnasium stunts mechanically and regularly in groups of selected men of about equal height and strength. It is very pretty to watch, as all such mass performances are when they are well done. In Sweden, as in Germany, the value of these methods no doubt lies largely with their universality and their continuation as a form of recreation long after a man has settled down to his life work. The "Turn Verein" breaks the monotony of these men's evenings and at the same time gives them a long continuation of the health, lightness and elasticity of youth. And it cannot be without interest to observe how different France is in this regard. Here the business man would think you perfectly insane to suggest such a thing, would think himself perfectly insane to go through these meaningless movements. Not only that, he could find no time for it. He takes his dinner so late in the evening and drinks so much wine with it that it would be impossible for him to get in even a few minutes of physical culture before bed time.

As to the Dalcroze method, it has nothing to do either with physical culture or with music, although its inventor calls it a method of both music and physical culture. It is very pretty indeed and very esthetic, but it fits its adherents for only one thing: the modern ballet where posing is a principal feature. I cannot imagine any sensible parent permitting his child to study this Dalcroze method, that is, if one may judge of the method by what was shown here. It cannot be good for the morals of these young girls to accustom themselves to appear in public in these abbreviated costumes. I had a long talk with the founder and inventor of this system, Mr. Jacques Dalcroze, and found him a most enthusiastic musician fully convinced that this method is nothing but a method of teaching music. I am satisfied that the man is perfectly honest in his claims, that he is himself a good musician, and that he is blind to the faults of

his system. He is, in fact, an idealist. He dreams of a life like the life we picture to ourselves in old Greece, a life which, of course, never existed at all in fact. Like many teachers and dreamers Dalcroze forgets the unchangeability of human nature.

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But there is another side to all this physical culture talk that was said little enough about in the meetings of the congress. As I have already written, this congress was largely a mere advertisement of schools and methods. Therefore, those who spoke said little enough about the growth of the play spirit in France, yet it is this that is going to make a new France if there ever is a new France. Not a Sunday goes by now but what there are games and races of all sorts not only in Paris but in every little hamlet the length and breadth of this country. The people are learning to play. That seems a strange thing to us. We boys and girls of America have our games from the time we can walk. Over here however the games of the children are absolutely pitiful. I believe I described them in one of my letters last year. The children play games without rules, without any attempt at rivalry, without choosing sides, without the introduction of any of the features which make a game a game. They just play with their ball quite aimlessly. I have but to look out of the window beside which I am sitting to see a perfect example of this sort of lazy fooling. There is a big common across the street and a lot of boys are out there throwing a ball. Half of them are more than half the time just standing around and of course play of that sort does not exercise the "will-to-succeed" at all, and it hardly exercises the muscles either. The best that can be said of it is that it takes place in the open air.

This is so strongly realized by the French that a society has been formed here for the purpose of teaching children how to play out-door games. This society is finding enthusiastic support everywhere and there is to be a large meeting here in June for the purpose of furthering this excellent work. As I understand it children are to be furnished with playgrounds, with bats and balls, and with teachers who will show them how to play certain games. (I hope base ball is to be one of them!) If the teachers are French, or, at least, anything like the French parent, or any other parent in continental Europe for that matter, they might just as well give up the enterprise. For parents over here are so endlessly criticizing their children that the children are afraid to move for fear of a reprimand. They say American children have too good a time, but surely these poor little kids over here have too bad a time. What silent, self-contained little things they are! The very life seems corrected out of them. The joy and gaiety of youth is rarely visible, and in its place is a sort of pert impishness. Like all children who talk too much with their elders they learn to maintain their opinion at all costs,—a thing that lasts with them all through life.

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As to the remainder of these "actualities," they are really not worth writing about. Richepin's play is principally noticeable through its immorality. The Herald says of it, "This Persian tale is made up of a series of situations which always border on the 'risque'." . . . And Leroux's opera is just like all the other of the failures that are tried out on the boards here year after year with the hope that now and then a success will be met with. And the Salon I will see this week. If I live through its horrors I will make it, or them, the subject of my next letter.

Paris, March 28, FRANK PATTERSON.

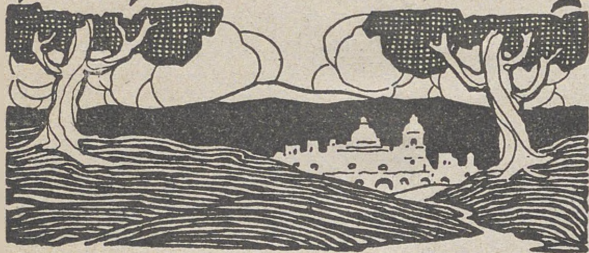
Manager Hernan Celebrates

John J. Hernan, the capable and popular general manager of the Hotel del Coronado, celebrated his—well, I can't say which—birthday by playing host last week at one of the most delightful dinners the hotel has ever known. The table was distinctly original in its decoration, the center being covered by a huge bow knot of coral colored geraniums outlined by a soft shade of green, while Hawaiian leis of the same flower were complimentary souvenirs for each woman guest as well as charming little old fashioned bouquets of shaded pink carnations. An amusing feature was the confetti bombs which when lighted sent a shower of the paper scraps into the air. John Hernan is an admirable host and an efficient hotel manager.

Carrying Off Our Scenery

Conrad Selmyhr, who is perhaps one of the best known and most famous of the marine and landscape artists of Norway, has been at the Alexandria this week preparatory for sailing for his European home. He has been passing several months in the rural regions of Southern California painting the beautiful scenery hereabouts. He is said to have done several vivid canvases of the coast of California that are little short of remarkable. Sunsets have played a large part in his collection. His oils have taken gold medals and other prizes in exhibits all over the world.

By the Way



Baron Munchausen's Goose Cooked

This week that palaeocryptic peripatetic who is ranging the cheaper vaudeville circuit blackguarding Rear Admiral Peary and, incidentally, telling how he discovered the north pole, which, alas, he is unable to prove, has been supplementing his vulgarities and inanities by reflecting upon my veracity and assailing the ethics of the daily paper I conduct in the charming city of Pasadena. I regret to state that these animadversions appear to a greatly enjoyed by that portion of my esteemed fellow-citizens addicted to the ten-twenty-third show, whose delight at the scoring of the editor man is only equaled by the avidity with which they swallow the utterances of this colossal fakir in regard to his alleged discovery. Such a benighted condition in high-class Pasadena is almost unbelievable, but I state only facts. Of course, Orange Grove avenue and the Oak Knoll districts are not so gulled, but it is amazing to note the apparent intelligence of those who accept the fakir's words as gospel truth and seem not to know that he has had his day in court and been found guilty on the evidence presented—largely of his own manufacture. I have forborne to reply to the bitter remarks of the returned arctic near-hero who, from his vaudeville dais, challenged me to a trial by combat with fists, for, of course, there is no satisfaction to be gained in such an encounter, controversial or otherwise, regardless of the outcome, so I contented myself with printing a few comments on my aberrant critic. They appeared in the Pasadena Daily News of Wednesday in the lead of the editorial page, under the heading given this item, and read as follows:

Shades of Franklin, of Dr. Kane, of the lamented De Long, of the sturdy Melville, that arctic exploration, its dangers and its privations should be commercialized by a vaudeville performer whose canny desire for a marketable notoriety led him to rob the indefatigable Peary of the crowning honor of a quarter of a century quest. We have nothing but admiration for the brazen nerve of the man who attempted to "put over" one of the biggest bunko games modern times have known, but what we do deplore and what is really amazing is the gullibility of those Pasadenans who sit with their mouths wide open and applaud the ridiculous statements of one who is unworthy of belief, whose jumbled "observations," written to order by a hack scientist from the rambling notes of his employer, were rejected by all the reputable savants to whom they were submitted and their putative author sorrowfully denounced as an imposter. Because we have felt it our duty to expose this fakir's pretensions he has included the editor of The Daily News in his anathema list. We are not insensible to the distinction. But when he offers to try conclusions with his fists, surely, he is taking unnecessary chances. One who has proved his prowess so undeniably with his tongue should cleave to that medium. Baron Munchausen would die of chagrin were he privileged to be on earth to listen to the plausible utterances of this modern Scheherazade, the latchet of whose shoes the late Mr. Ananias were not worthy to unlase.

Every afternoon and evening, I understand, the arctic traveler who has his polar currents crossed, has entertained my neighbors and, I trust, constituents with his personal asperities. In consequence, he has drawn big houses. Is it possible that I have contributed to this result? If so what a debt of gratitude he owes me.

Public Library Site Drawbacks

Personally, I doubt the wisdom of locating a public library at so central a corner as Fifth and Broadway, where the clanging and bumping of cross-town cars will reach far above the seventh, eighth and ninth stories of the new building to be erected on that corner. However, anything is better than the present propinquity to bargains in the Hamburger building at Eighth and Broadway. The new building is to be ready for occupancy in 1914 and will be known as the Public Library building. The center of the ninth floor will be cut out, making a mezzanine and allowing the light to flow directly through the glass roof, diffusing natural light in the public library department. The mezzanine will be used for three special departments: technology, business, documents and art. Fiction and popular circulating books on history, literature and the like will be on the eighth floor. On

the seventh will be the periodical reading room, juvenile department and administration offices. Five thousand feet on the roof will be utilized as storage space for the library bindery.

Prosperity in the Valley

Last Sunday I was in the Imperial Valley, my first visit in a year and a half, and the growth of El Centro and contiguous territory amazed me. With Banker Val Wachtel as pilot I made a sixty-mile circuit of the delta, riding from El Centro north to Imperial, thence to Holtville, south to Calexico, north to Heber and back to the county seat. The air of prosperity all about, the stature and thickness of the trees, which have grown up under my eyes, so to say—for I first visited the valley ten years ago, when not a tree or shrub was visible in any direction—was as gratifying as it was a tribute to my early predictions. I am sorry I did not take George Parkyn's advice and invest in El Centro city lots before a building was on the townsite, but a daily paper then demanded all my spare cash and much that I couldn't spare. The valley is all right even if Val Wachtel did stall his Chalmers on a sand dune when he took the cutoff road to Calexico. It cost him two dollars to hire a Frenchman with his team to pull us out and I had visions of walking five miles to the nearest railroad station in order to get my night train back to the city. However, Val did not fail me. By the way, his old friends will be glad to learn that the First National Bank of which he is cashier and manager is the largest in the valley with deposits of half a million dollars and a neat surplus account. Also, he has a beautiful new home, two beautiful babies and a charming little wife as I happen to know for she is my firstborn, a Dakota territory product, ushered into this world in a raging blizzard, at a time when I was publishing a nonpareil paper in a small-pica town.

University Club's Good Showing

Besides setting aside \$5,523.45 for the reserve building fund the University Club made a net profit of \$782.68 in the year ending February 28, 1913. These two items added to the \$35,124.06 surplus account balance of March 1, 1912, yield a total net balance of \$41,430.19, a most satisfactory showing. The net operating profit for the current year, before deducting depreciation, was \$5,134.77. The board of directors deducted five percent on furniture, fixtures and equipment, or \$1,723.21, and the entertainment expense, banquets, jinks, etc., amounted to \$2,268.88. Rental for club quarters is the heaviest individual item, \$13,500 for the year, which is in startling contrast to the rent charge for the old building on South Hill between Third and Fourth which was \$350 a month. However, the membership has quadrupled since then while the rental expense has only been tripled.

From the Political Laboratory

Through the haze of the greatly befuddled field of local politics discerning observers claim to see where wily Meyer Lissner put another rabbit's foot over. Analysis of the vaunted municipal conference seems to denote that the fine Italian hands of E. T. Earl and Meyer Lissner have met under the table in the passing of the fifth ace, hence the rapidly soaring stock of Judge "Harry" Rose which is receiving its impetus partially from these facts as well as from an appreciation of the Judge's own merits. As for Job Harriman, it is current gossip that he can not hold his former laborite following for several reasons—one being a \$15,000 fee Job admits he received from the McNamara defense fund. Far too much for a Socialist and there is no record of Job turning it over to his followers for the good of the cause. Rose is likely to get second place in the primary, leaving Shenk and Rose for the finals. Many feel that this condition would leave the betting odds slightly favoring Rose.

Successor to Dr. Walker

After much deliberation, the congregation of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church, which has been without a pastor since the resignation of Rev. Hugh K. Walker, now at Atlanta, Georgia, has extended a call to Rev. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Dr. Shaw will be here within a fortnight to preach before the Immanuel congregation and will at that time state whether or not he will accept the call.

Social Service Hospital Planned

That is an excellent movement launched this week to raise \$250,000 within the next thirty days for a social service hospital, the aim of which will be the care of persons unable to afford the higher priced commercial hospitals and yet who do not wish to be pauperized by being sent to the county hospital or any distinctly charitable institution. The movement started in a small way many months ago when members of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Southern California, looking

over the hospital situation, found there was need for an institution of this character. They met in a little back room in one of the missions and were so earnest in their efforts that within a comparatively short time they had a \$60,000 lot at 2826 South Hope street paid for and a temporary two-story building on the premises where their first patient was a poor Chinese girl. Later, they decided to make the project non-sectarian and a distinctly social service affair for the good of the community. With this end in view the campaign for \$250,000 for building and equipment has been started with an active committee of thirty in charge, Dr. Milbank Johnson being chairman, and in the succeeding thirty days many bizarre plans will be followed for the purpose of raising funds.

Tiniest Bank Quarters in State

At the corner of Seventh and Broadway is the tiniest banking room in the state. It is a branch of the Globe Savings Bank which is now housed in its imposingly fine quarters at Eighth and Broadway in the Los Angeles Investment Company building. In order to comply with the lease which stipulated that a bank must be maintained at Seventh and Broadway, the rented frontage was divided into five storerooms leaving at the corner barely enough space for a window and desk. By this means a valuable lease is retained and a good profit derived from the store rentals. Faith, 'tis a canny world!

Deserved Compliment to Herman Frank

Herman W. Frank, the successful merchant of this city as well known for his philanthropic and municipal work as for the big store which he conducts, was tendered a complimentary luncheon at the Alexandria Tuesday of this week, prior to his leaving for an extended trip to Europe, by his associates on the board of education of which he is the efficient president. As he will not return until fall Col. J. J. Steadman will act as president in his absence, while his mercantile duties will be largely in the hands of Sales Manager Adler.

His Running Is Easy

H. H. Timken, of Canton, Ohio, who made millions by the invention of the Timken axle which first came into general use in the buggy and later in the automobile, passed through this city this week after an extended visit in San Diego with his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Appelton S. Bridges. The Bridges are soon to move into their handsome new home on Point Loma which promises to be one of the stunning residences of San Diego.

From a Reporter to Affluence

After a year as a reporter on the Herald, covering the federal beat, I. A. Kellogg who came here from Omaha to enter the local journalistic field, has abandoned the pencil to become a landed property owner. Part of the Kellogg holdings back in New Mexico was turned over recently at a comfortable figure, enough, in fact, for Kellogg and one or two of his relatives to arrange for a handsome new apartment house at Twenty-ninth and Hoover which is planned to be one of the show places of the city. Its cost will approach \$250,000 and it will follow the Mission style of architecture.

Entertained by the "Bishop"

"Bishop" Whittemore of the Alexandria has been host this week to Dewey P. Bailey, former United States marshal of Denver and one of the prominent political leaders of the Republican party in Colorado. He is accompanied by his wife who is prominent in club and society circles in the Centennial State.

We Never Sleep

Allan Pinkerton, a grandson of the famous Civil War secret service operator and one of the leaders of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, has been at the Alexandria this week inspecting local branch offices of the company. While here he was recipient of many courtesies, not the least of which was a dinner given him by his friends at the California Club Wednesday night.

Putting on the Soft Pedal

Miss Sybil Geary, secretary of the Automobile Club of Southern California, whose serious illness resulted from too close application to her work, has gone to Catalina Island, where she hopes to regain sufficient strength to go to a mountain resort. The board of directors has ordered that she take a much needed rest. In the six years she has been with the auto club she has taken only two weeks' vacation.

No Reuben, Though

Ralph Granger, acclaimed by his admirers to be the originator of the San-d in San Diego, has been on a brief visit this week looking after property interests here. He is one of the best known of the southern city capitalists and is the author of the building in his home town which bears the name of the Granger block.

Books

Jeffery Farnol fairly leaped into popularity when the whimsical, delicious charm of "The Broad Highway" took this country by storm. His admirers almost feared his next novel. Would he break the fragile thread of delight on which his words were strung? For an author rarely equals the prestige of his first big success. But Jeffery Farnol has not disappointed in "The Amateur Gentleman," which is as delightful as the title would indicate. He has that same philosophic trend of mind, the same love of open places. One sees the English hedges in bloom, with fields of dancing daffodils and lurking violets that William J. Locke has put into his books—there is a striking similarity in their methods. His new story is laid in the early part of the nineteenth century, and Barnabas Barty, quixotic, gallant, altogether likeable, is the hero. Barnabas is a country boy, son of the retired champion of England and of a woman of gentle blood. His father is keenly disappointed when Barnabas refuses to become a pugilist—for which he is well fitted through strength and skill. But Barnabas has inherited his mother's traits—the love of books and soft things, as well as his father's fine cleanliness of mind and body. Equipped with a large fortune left him by a kind uncle, Barnabas goes to London to become a gentleman. His romantic adventures, narrated with that splendid style and excellent diction peculiar to Farnol, are read, every word. The minutest description holds the mind because of its rare insight; the little foibles of the period are gently laughed at—even the gallantries are slyly, but not unkindly ridiculed because of their insincerity. The love interests—there are several—have the lure of moonlight nights and dewy grasses as well as the thrill of adventure. How refreshing and wholesome it is to get away from the pathology and the sex-analysis of modernity at times to lave in the coolness and sweetness of Romance. Perhaps the realism of modern times serves its purpose—but there is an uplift in the idealistic and imaginative, and a sweetness in honest, tender sentiment. The values of characterization and incident are taken for granted in Farnol's creations. This is one of the charming books of the year. ("The Amateur Gentleman." By Jeffery Farnol. Little Brown & Co.)

"Honorable Mrs. Garry"

While not at all of an unusual type, either in fiction or in fact, the Erica of Mrs. Henry de la Pasture's novel, "The Honorable Mrs. Garry" is an interesting character study. Erica occupies the center of the stage from the opening page to the final chapter, although there are several cleverly drawn people of interest. Erica is shallow, beautiful, lacking the finer instincts and without education, yet with feminine intuition and a sense of values. Married to a splendid young guardsman, every inch a gentleman, she is saved from wreck in the matrimonial sea only by the sudden death of young Tom Garry. The author leaves her final fate to the imagination—whether she marries a fatuous young lord or accepts the wealth and adoration of a splendid, interesting Jew, who worships her—even though he perfectly realizes her want of soul, her pretenses, her acute selfishness. The book lacks climax and finish, and it is inartistic to leave poor Erica in a state of suspended animation with an author's note that her future will be taken up at a later date. The only value in the book is that of

half an hour's entertainment—and a book of this sort has succeeded in its destiny if it achieves that result. ("The Honorable Mrs. Garry." By Mrs. Henry de la Pasture. E. P. Dutton Co.)

Magazines of the Month

Harper's for April is an interesting number. Richard Le Gallienne's limpid flow of English is exquisite in a pastel, "Vanishing Road," with diffused photographs of worth; Harrison Rhodes writes well of "A Venetian Playground," Vilhjalmur Stefansson's Arctic adventures are continued, and Louise Closser Hale's series on life abroad is cleverly illustrated by her artist-husband. The college professor is considered by Henry Seidel Canby, and Hiram Bingham writes of "The Discovery of Machu Picchu;" James T. Bixby deals with the Bible in "Hidden Between the Testaments." Short stories include "Pieces of Silver," by Clarence Badington Kelland, "The Little Wet Foot," by William Gilmore Bymer, "Betty Bethune," by William John Hopkins, "Mr. Fitch," by James Oppenheim, "Wesendonck," by Katherine F. Gerould, and "Olive's First Story," by Elizabeth Jordan.

Notes From Bookland

"Out of the desire of Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. to have in their Garden City establishment a table bearing the marks of early printers, from which their employees, as they rested and refreshed themselves, might gain a little of the inspiration of the early craftsmen, grew the plan to build the Printers' Sun Dial which is now at the southerly end of the garden. The dial is of the form of a 41-degree ellipse, about 65 by 78 inches, and in its center is a faithful reproduction in brass of Mr. Huntington's \$50,000 copy of the Gutenberg Bible, opened at the nineteenth chapter of the Book of Job, containing the verse: "Oh that my words were now written! Oh that they were printed in a book!" The twelve hour spaces, bearing the marks of twelve of the early printers, are so disposed that at noon the shadow rests full across the center of the Bible and passes first over the earliest of all the printers' marks—that of Fust and Schoeffer.

Chesterton says that he does not know how he began to write, nor where he was when the foundations of the world were laid. But he scribbled at school; wrote a prize poem on St. Francis Xavier, of whom he had never heard; contributed to the school magazine; took up work as a publisher's reader; got interested in art and wrote art reviews for the Bookman; drifted into Fleet street and began to write articles for the Speaker; at last found himself and fame as a contributor, under the editorship of R. C. Lehmann, to the Daily News. Incidentally he mentions that "he married on very much less than £100 a year."

Mrs. Kate A. Aplington, author of "The Pilgrims of the Plains," just published, is one of a small but prominent band of Kansas women who have taken an active part in the cultural and club life of the Sunflower state. Mrs. Aplington herself is the collector of a large series of reproductions of the world's famous paintings, which, by a special act of the legislature, under the name of the "Aplington Art Gallery," has been added to the traveling libraries, and henceforth, under the powers of the libraries' board, it will be kept constantly circulating throughout the state.

"Pens Is Pens"

But There are Pens and Pens And Moore's Non-Leakable

is the incomparable. It is the one sure thing—an investment that is guaranteed. It is the business man's faithful friend—will not stain his fingers or his clothes—will not blot his papers. It can be carried in any position—and it is always ready to write without shaking and stuttering.

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Booksellers

252 South Spring Street

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
March 11, 1913.

015852 Not coal lands.
NOTICE is hereby given that John D. Heron, whose post-office address is 318 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 24th day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015852, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 17 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00 and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 21st day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,
Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
March 11, 1913.

015860 Not coal lands.
NOTICE is hereby given that Elias A. Shedoudy, whose post-office address is 3365 Normandie Ave., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 24th day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015860, to purchase the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 19, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00 and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 22nd day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,
Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Not Coal Lands.
015689

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 18, 1913.
NOTICE is hereby given that William M. Garland, whose postoffice address is 324 Huntington Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 1st day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015689, to purchase the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 10, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$120.00, and the land \$80.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 29th day of April, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,
Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
March 7, 1913.

015696 Not coal lands.
NOTICE is hereby given that Claude E. Kincaid, whose post-office address is R. F. D. No. 4, Box 579, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 3rd day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015696, to purchase the Lots 1, 2, 3, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 27, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$369.10, the stone estimated at \$204.55 and the land \$164.55; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 20th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,
Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
March 11, 1913.

015648 Not coal lands.
NOTICE is hereby given that Anna G. Dodge, whose post-office address is 3007 La Salle Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 27th day of May, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015648, to purchase Lot 7, Section 4, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$99.90, the stone estimated at \$49.95 and the land \$49.95; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 22nd day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,
Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
March 11, 1913.

015451 Not coal lands.
NOTICE is hereby given that Mell Kincaid, whose post-office address is 1139 Trenton St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 29th day of April, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015451, to purchase the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 26, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 23, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$210.00 and the land \$190.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 21st day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,
Register.

Music



By W. Francis Gates

Quite an array of solo talent was offered by the Ellis Club at its concert Tuesday night. Of the fifteen numbers programmed, ten were solos or included incidental soloists. This produced more variety than preceding concerts and held a more sustained interest. Mrs. Hortense Paulsen was the leading assistant, singing several solos and with the club in a selection from Mendelssohn's "As the Hart Pants." She has a voice of wide range, large power and one which has been admirably cultivated. It is seldom that so good a voice is heard in concerts of local organizations. Mrs. Robert Smith sang the incidental solos in Mr. Stevenson's "Tulita"—Spanish serenade—repeated from a former program. The audience would gladly have heard more of her delightful voice, Jaime Overton furnished a violin obligato to one chorus, as did also Axel Simonson, violoncellist, to one of Mrs. Paulsen's solos. Ray Hastings assisted at the organ and Kathleen Lockhart at the piano. Solos incidental to certain choruses were sung by Stanley R. Fisher and John D. Walker.

Most enjoyable of the choruses sung by the Ellis Club were the first and the last. Chadwick's "Song of the Viking" is a virile work eminently fitted to a male chorus and it was sung with freedom and an enjoyable energetic swing. The Mendelssohn chorus, referred to above, is on a style which is too seldom heard in local concerts, the oratorio being conspicuous by its absence from Los Angeles programs. The contrapuntal measures of this chorus and the superimposed soprano obligato show the master hand. Then there was "The Son of the Prophet" by Faure, which also is well written and worth a second hearing. Mr. Stevenson was represented by two characteristic choruses and, just to show it could sing cradle songs, one number of that character was given. Miss O'Donoghue has returned to her post as accompanist, after a severe illness and the audience gave her a hearty welcome on her first trip to the piano. To Mr. Poulin goes the credit for the well drilled condition of his chorus and its attention to detail.

It took a flood to bring about a coalition of the Ellis, Lyric and Orpheus clubs. At this writing, it is announced that they will combine in a relief fund concert at the Auditorium next Tuesday night, singing three separate numbers each and combining in the "Hallelujah" chorus from the "Messiah." This will give the general public, which neved has an opportunity to hear these clubs, a chance to hear them all at once.

Chief in interest at the People's orchestra concert, last Sunday afternoon at the Auditorium, was the concerto for organ and orchestra by Horatio Parker, the organ part played by W. F. Skeele. The first and last movements of this are full of interest, but the work sags in the middle, so to speak, barring an enjoyable passage for organ and violin obligato. The work is full of unusual tone color combinations and Mr. Skeele's ability at registration brought out these various effects to the full. Only a master of the instrument, having under his hands a magnificent organ like that of the Auditorium and accompanied by so good an orchestra as this could attain the full value of the work. Such a composition

is one of the rare delights possible by the present combination of full orchestra and complete organ with capable men at each. Grace Freeby's song, "O Golden Sun," had been richly orchestrated by Mr. A. D. Hunter and as sung by Mrs. Makinson made a hit with the audience to the point of repetition. There are several delightful harmonic touches in the work. The suite "From My Youth" by Mortimer Wilson proved not worth a place on these programs, popular though they are supposed to be. It comes dangerously near the point of deserving the characterization of "musical drivel."

It would not be a bad idea for the directors of the People's orchestra to plan a series of promenade concerts for next summer, when all other musical activities are stagnant. Suppose there was a good orchestral program offered, with long intermissions for ice cream, soda, strawberries, "cake et id omne indigestibus;" suppose there were plenty of promenade room, and of course protection from cool breezes—suppose all this at an admission fee of, say, twenty cents; would the public patronize such concerts in sufficient numbers to foot the bills? That is the question. Why not try it on the Los Angeles canine? The climate here precludes open air evening festivity. The temperature at night is too low. So the people go to the theaters. Why not try the concert idea, with refreshments, indoors and at such a price that 'Arry can give 'Arriet a pleasant evening, hear good music (not ragtime) and all for, say, 50 cents?

Josef Lhevinne is not only a brave artist, but he has proved himself a brave man. For after a Gamut Club dinner he sat through a Gamut Club program. Not only sat, but sat in a box and did his best to look happy. Nor is this anything against Gamut Club programs in general—only they are not primarily calculated to provide musical joy for the world's great in music. But Lhevinne had provided a bit of musical happiness in the club dining room, last week, by playing the Chopin "Barcarolle" for it, and the club wanted to return the compliment. At the same dinner were heard Mrs. Namara-Toye and Mme. Alcalde, both sopranos. The latter has a large voice, clear and searching, and much ability in coloratura. I understand she is the best soprano the city of Mexico has produced. She and her husband do not now find the atmosphere of Mexico congenial—having been loyal Maderistas. Namara-Toye's voice is full and vibrant, better suited to more intimate numbers because of more warmth of expression. She was a Los Angeles girl and is a little woman with one of those luscious voices which seem too large for their source.

Clifford Lott has gone to Boston to sing the baritone role in the late Colebridge Taylor's cantata, "The Death of Minnehaha," with the Cecilia Society. This chorus stands second only to the celebrated Handel and Haydn Society of the same city, and Mr. Lott is to be congratulated that the engagement came across the continent to him unsought. Incidentally, he may stop at his old home, Columbus, Ohio, to see what he can find of that city after the flood.

May is to be the month of pleasant musical fare, with Julia Culp May 8 and Eugene Ysaye, the Belgium violin

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645 SOUTH HILL STREET.

ACCIDENTS UNNECESSARY

Carelessness is the cause of 99 per cent of the accidents that happen at street crossings and in getting on and off cars. It has become so gross that in order to save life and limb the Los Angeles Railway Company is now spending thousands of dollars in spreading the gospel of safety under the direction of the lectures of the Public Safety League.

Here are the rules of the league for the prevention of accidents:

Never cross a street without looking in both directions.

Never get on or off a moving car.

Never underestimate the speed of an approaching vehicle — better wait a minute than spend weeks in the hospital.

Never cross behind a car without assuring yourself that there is not another coming in the opposite direction.

Never stand on the steps.

Never let your children play in the streets.

Never get off backwards.

LOS ANGELES RAILWAY CO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.
March 19, 1913

Not coal lands 016762
NOTICE is hereby given that Henry Grey, whose post-office address is 1312 W. 38th Place, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 30th day of October, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016762, to purchase the SW 1/4, Sec. 9, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00 and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 27th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,
Register.

virtuoso, May 6 and 10, the last events on this season's Philharmonic course. Ysaye has not been here for many years—his last American tour being in 1904-5. Julius Culp, the lieder singer, after a series of triumphs in the east will give one recital at the Auditorium May 8.

Tonight, the local alumni and former students of the New England conservatory of music will hold a banquet and musical. A number of local musicians have been associated with the school at one time or another and the son of its founder, Dr. Tourjee—the son being Homer—resides here.

Joseph Riccard, one of the gifted young pianists who hails from Los Angeles, will be heard in recital at the Gamut Club auditorium Thursday evening, May 15.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES.

In the Matter of the Estate of John P. Jones, Deceased.

Notice of hearing of petition for order to convey real estate.

Notice is hereby given that Roy Jones, administrator of the estate of John P. Jones, deceased (appointed, qualified and acting in the above entitled matter) on the 20th day of March, 1913, filed his verified petition in the above entitled matter, petitioning the above entitled Court that he, as such administrator be authorized, empowered and directed to make a conveyance to J. P. Gardiner of all that certain real property situate in the City of Santa Monica, County of Los Angeles, State of California, described as follows, to wit:

Lot "T" Block 198 as per map recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Los Angeles in Book 3 pages 80 and 81 and in Book 39 page 45 et seq. of Maps, Records of said County, for the sum of \$1562.50, together with interest at seven per cent per annum from the 29th day of October, 1912.

And notice is further given that in said verified petition the said Roy Jones petitions the above entitled Court, as such administrator, to be authorized, empowered and directed to make a conveyance to H. J. Engelbrecht, C. A. Tegner, Roy Jones and J. B. Proctor of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 and 13 in Block "G," Lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in Block J of the Palisades, being a subdivision of a portion of the Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica and Boca de Santa Monica, as per map recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Los Angeles, State of California in Book 8, page 32, et seq. of Maps, Records of said County, for the sum of \$29,000 and interest from September 29th, 1912, all as set forth in said petition on file, which is hereby referred to and made a part hereof;

And notice is further given, that in said verified petition said Roy Jones petitions the above entitled Court, as such administrator, to be authorized, empowered and directed to make a conveyance to Roy Jones, Trustee, of that certain real estate situate in the City of Santa Monica, County of Los Angeles, State of California, described as follows, to wit:

Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 in Block "H," and Lots 7 and 19 in Block "I" of the Palisades, being a subdivision of a portion of the Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica and Boca de Santa Monica, as per map recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, in Book 8 page 32, et seq. of Maps, Records of said County, for the sum of \$37,500, together with interest at six per cent per annum from the 30th day of September, 1912, all as set forth in said petition on file, which is hereby referred to and made a part hereof.

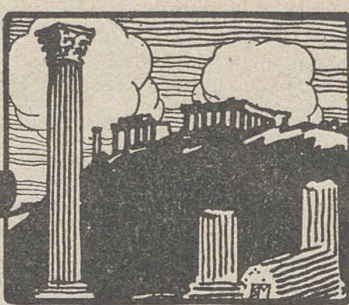
NOW THEREFORE, pursuant to said order, notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of May, 1913, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Courtroom of Department Two of the above entitled Court, Court House, Los Angeles County, (or at the time and place to which the hearing of said petition may be continued) said petition will come on regularly for hearing, and at said time said administrator will then present to the Court the facts and circumstances and the reasons why said petition should be granted, and why said Roy Jones, as such administrator of the estate of John P. Jones, deceased should convey to said J. P. Gardiner, H. J. Engelbrecht, C. A. Tegner, Roy Jones, J. B. Proctor and Roy Jones, Trustee, the above described properties.

Dated Los Angeles, Cal., March 20, 1913.
ROY JONES,
Administrator of the Estate of John P. Jones, Deceased.

THE GRAPHIC pays more attention to Music and Drama than any similar publication on the coast.



Art



By Everett C. Maxwell

Almost everyone who lives west of the great divide and who is on speaking terms with native art is more or less interested in the annual spring exhibitions of the National Academy of Design in New York. "American art by American painters" is the slogan of this worthy institution and the eyes of all true worshippers are turned eastward during the run of the academy show. From all parts of the United States is gathered the best work of our best painters and if no other annual exhibition of native art were ever held, this one salon would be a fair chronicle of the development and trend of art in America. The names of the men and women that appear on the catalogue are familiar to us as foremost among our standard artists and their work must be accepted as a criterion of our art progress. Many eastern men who journey west each year to paint desert landscapes link us with this eastern showing in a more or less personal way and we find a keen interest in the criticisms of the work of such able painters as Albert L. Groll, Wm. Ritschel, and Howard Russell Butler, each of whom showed typical Arizona and California landscape studies in the exhibition. Local interest in the Academy Salon should be acute since we are really a part of the big collection. William Wendt and Gardner Symons are representing us in this display.

* * *

Mr. Wendt showed a tonal landscape called "Verdure and Snow," which I strongly suspect was painted in the vicinity of Mt. San Antonio. Gardner Symons was awarded the Saltus medal of merit, presented by J. Sanford Saltus, for his canvas called "Youth." This is a study of rolling fields covered by a mantle of snow with tall, bare trees outlined against a sunlit sky. Albert L. Groll, whose work is well known in Los Angeles and who has many warm friends here, exposed a canvas called "The Sunny West," and Wm. Ritschel offered a marine painted off the coast of Southern California. The majority of the eastern critics were warm in their praise of the collection as a whole and I am glad to be able to offer reprints from a few of the leading articles which appeared in the New York papers the day the exhibition opened. The critic on the New York Evening Post writes as follows regarding the general aspect of the show: "The visitor will no sooner penetrate to the Vanderbilt Gallery than he will voluntarily pay a tribute to the hanging committee. Gardner Symons, Robert Reid and S. Phimister Proctor have done the dork of hanging the exhibition more satisfactorily than it has been done for sometime. In putting only one line of pictures, well spaced, on the north, east, and west walls of the Vanderbilt Gallery, they have improved the effect of the entire exhibition. It is so gratifying to see these walls properly hung that one regards the other walls without being troubled by their more or less necessary congestion. Even throughout the galleries one is conscious of a fortunate process of elimination. The 'place of honor' has been done away with and every picture on the three walls of the Vanderbilt Gallery is seen to equal advantage."

* * *

Here is an extract from a well written article in the New York Times: "It is reassuring to find that our optic nerve has not given way under the stress of the last few weeks. Even the impact of the ferocious color at the

Armory (The International Exhibition) has not made it impossible to enjoy milder harmonies. The Spring Academy certainly is not ferocious, neither is it dull. It is not absinthe, neither is it milk and water. Call it good, strong coffee, with an honest flavor and nothing Bulgarian about it. We entered the Academy with the hope of finding there at least opportunity for well-earned repose, but we found something better than that; we found agreeable companionship, blithe spirits, and something curiously fresh and American. The landscapes at the Academy are abundant and of a quality. Some of the younger school of landscape painters seem to have worked out of the tendency they showed in their early work toward liberalism into a finer synthesis and a more sympathetic interpretation of nature's moods. Mr. Symons, once the most dispassionate young critic in the world, who would say little about the outdoor world except that she was muscular and cold, wins the Saltus medal for merit with a beautiful landscape of tenderly related values and color as suave as it is pure and strong. Paul Dougherty wins the Inness gold medal with a version of rocks and sea in his later manner, rich in color and somewhat impressionistic in touch. Gifford Beal wins the Thomas B. Clarke prize with a picture of a circus tent from which elephants are emerging. . . . The first Hollgarten prize went to George Bellows for a portrait of a child, the second went to Robert Spencer, and the third to M. Jean McLane for her portrait called "Brother and Sister." The Isaac A. Maynard prize for the best portrait in the exhibition goes to Margaret F. Richardson, and the Shaw prize to Helen M. Turner."

* * *

Charles Henry Dorr, in the New York World, says: "In the eighty-eighth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, this historic art association has thrown down the gauntlet to the exponents of the ultra-modern, so-called advanced schools of the Cubists and Futurists, and as a result the spring offering of the academicians, associates, and other artists proved a genuinely creditable achievement. The three hundred or more paintings by artists of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities form an interesting display which has variety of subject, a fresh note indicating a departure from the conventional academic. In portraiture, however, there is not a single example of distinction. There is ample space in the Academy for the art of a Sargent, a Whistler, an Edwin A. Abbey, or even a Shannon, but it is stimulating to note that the Academy at last shows signs of awakening and the present exhibit, which fills four galleries, is a marked advance in quality over the winter exhibit."

* * *

Of Mr. Wendt's canvas, Mr. Dorr says: "There is merit in the tonal landscape 'Verdure and Snow' from the brush of William Wendt, a California artist who paints with authority a transcript of the western country with winding valley and the distant snow-tipped Sierras in the background." This able critic further states that "The Sunny West" is a desert picture from the atelier of Albert L. Groll. It is vibrant with light, the typical green sage-brush in the foreground, beyond the distant mesas of the West, and overhead a turquoise sky. In contrast, is a dashing marine by William Ritschel, a coast scene off California.

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with the swirl of the ocean well rendered, rocky foreground, and pearly gray sky—a noteworthy achievement." Many other well known American painters are mentioned, but lack of space renders further discussion impossible and local interest centers around the ones I have selected to consider.

D. Appleton & Co. have published "The Prospective Mother," by Prof. J. Morris Slemmons of Johns Hopkins University. The purpose of this work is to instruct the prospective mother in a clear and simple manner. "The Texan Scouts," a historical romance by Joseph A. Altscheler, has also been issued. It is a study of the character of Santa Anna, the famous Mexican general and dictator. This story and its predecessor, "The Texan Star," give a view of Mexicans which has been justified, apparently, by recent events.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Social & Personal

Miss Katherine Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Jr., of West Twenty-eighth street, was hostess at a dancing party given last evening for Miss Aileen McCarthy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Avery McCarthy; Miss Sarah Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Clark, and Miss Georgie Off, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. A. Off. The three honorees are debutantes of the season, and Miss Clark's engagement to Mr. Walter Brunswick was a recent announcement. The guests of honor assisted the young hostess in receiving, and the house was decked with spring blossoms in honor of the occasion.

In honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. E. T. Hildreth of Berkeley, Cal., Mrs. Willis H. Booth gave a luncheon yesterday at her home on Magnolia avenue, afterward taking her guests to the Auditorium for the symphony concert. Mrs. Hildreth and Mr. Booth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Booth of Berkeley, Cal., are the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Booth.

Lieut-Gen. and Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee have been enjoying a visit with relatives in San Francisco, and have been the guests of honor at several pleasant dinner parties.

Dr. Edwin Janss returned last week from Honolulu, where he accompanied his father, Dr. Peter Janss, on a brief vacation. He returned by way of Menlo Park where Mrs. Janss and baby daughter have been the guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Cluff. Dr. and Mrs. Janss are once more established in their Los Angeles home, and Monday night they were guests at a family theater party which enjoyed the performance at the Mason Opera House.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Rowan will leave this month for an extended Eastern trip, and will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Freeman A. Ford of Pasadena.

Mrs. John F. Francis and Miss Ruth Kays, who will leave April 21 for New York en route for Europe, will devote several weeks of their stay abroad to a motoring trip through England.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. George S. Patton and Miss Anne Wilson of San Gabriel entertained with a bridge luncheon. The house was fragrant with bowls of spring flowers, and many guests motored out from this city.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bishop and Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff have left for the east, and after a short visit in Dayton, Ohio, with Mrs. Bishop's and Mrs. Holterhoff's mother, they will join Miss Lelia Holterhoff in Paris. Many social affairs have been given for these two charming women since the announcement of their leaving, and several are planned to welcome them home in the autumn.

Mrs. Harry B. Ainsworth entertained for Mr. Ainsworth Tuesday evening at their West Adams street home, in honor of his birthday anniversary. The dinner table was fragrant with lilacs and jonquils, and the centerpiece was a large birthday cake, lighted with candles. Covers were arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Cosmo Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Howard, Mrs. F. D. Hudson, Miss Hudson, Miss Johnson, and Messrs. William Kay Crawford, Joseph Coffman and Dr. J. J. Kyle.

One of the delightful musical affairs of the season was that given by Mrs.

A. Fusenot and Mrs. George A. Fusenot Tuesday afternoon, in the reception rooms of the Ebell club house. The decorations were all in crimson, and this color scheme was effectively carried out with masses of tulips and bows of ribbon, with potted palms and greenery as a background.

Mrs. John P. Jones will leave next week for New York, on her way to Paris, where she will be met by her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Macmonnies. After a visit in Paris she will be the guest of her youngest daughter, Mrs. Robert K. Walton, and together they will visit various points of interest. Mrs. Jones has resigned from the presidency of the Amateur Players' Club, as she plans to remain abroad for at least a year.

Mrs. George Wilshire of Fourth avenue will have as a house guest for several weeks Mrs. William Wilshire and Miss Doris Wilshire of San Francisco. The visitors will also be guests of Mrs. Nathaniel Wilshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Sartori and Miss Juliette Boileau have taken a house at Balboa for the summer. Last week they entertained a number of friends with a house party at the Craggs Country Club for the week end.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. Orra E. Monnette will give a dinner-dance at Hotel Virginia, to which about twenty-six people have been invited.

In honor of Mrs. Henry Melville Young—Miss Fannie Rowan—Mrs. Owen H. Churchill and her daughters, Mrs. David H. McCarthy and Mrs. Francis Pierpont Davis will give a reception at the Ebell clubhouse Tuesday, April 29. Mr. and Mrs. Young have taken a house at 1143 West Twenty-ninth street.

Mrs. Theodore A. Simpson and Mrs. Stewart F. McFarlane will entertain with a bridge-luncheon Thursday afternoon, April 24, at the Los Angeles Country Club.

Dr. and Mrs. Norman Bridge of Chester Place are enjoying a visit from Mrs. Marquis Easton.

Mrs. F. K. Groves of 1141 Windsor Place, South Pasadena, was hostess Thursday at a luncheon for Mrs. Sidney J. Cook and Mrs. J. M. Yoder of Kansas, who are enjoying visits in Southern California. The house was decorated with purple and white iris, and the dining table had a charming centerpiece formed of a gilt basket brimming with lavender, purple and white sweet peas. The same color and floral scheme was carried out in the place cards, the ices, bon-bons, etc., while favors were silken bags of California lavender. Guests included Mrs. Lucy Everyingham, Topeka, Kas.; Mrs. Herbert Bailey, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. William Irving Warner, Mrs. C. H. Groves, Mrs. Lawrence Sloan, Mrs. S. Harvey Horner, Mrs. J. M. Coutts, Mrs. C. E. Clark, Mrs. S. G. Graham, Mrs. Sumner J. Quint, Mrs. E. W. Ober, Mrs. S. D. Fitzgerald, Mrs. A. E. Wilson, Mrs. D. H. Sutherland, Mrs. Fred. K. Groves and Mrs. Wallace Libby Hardison.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. James Walter, Miss Anne Welch, Miss Fuller, Mrs. Addison Lysle, Mr. M. J. Monnette, Dr. E. E. Burnett, Mr. E. E. Smith, and Mrs. D. F. Robertson have returned from a trip around the world, under the direction of D. F. Robertson, manager of the steamship department of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank.

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Musical Affairs in Dresden

Today there was a rich feast for music lovers in the sinfonie concert held in the Royal Operahouse, under the direction of Adolf Hagen, who for thirty years has wielded the director's stick in the Royal theater orchestra. The end of the first act of "Parsifal" and the "Good Friday" music were given a hearing before an immense crowd that filled every available space of the opera house. Erika Wedekind, Franziska Bender-Schafer, Fritz Soot and Carl Perron were the soloists: Members of the Dreyssig Singing School, Liedertafel, Mannergesang, the first chorus class of the Royal Conservatorium, Royal Opera chorus and the boys' chorus of the Royal Catholic Church formed the magnificent chorus that produced a volume of sound seldom heard. Perron sang parts of the "Gurnemans" role, Soot the part of "Parsifal." The bells above the stage came out much more effectively than at Bayreuth, and the music seemed to be improved by the absence of the movement of the knights when marching about with that affected theatrical step necessary to the march rhythm. No applause greeted the close of the first act; but when the "Good Friday" music ended, it was tumultuous. The great "Ninth Sinfonie" closed the concert and the grand hymn "To Joy" was given with gusto by soloists and chorus.

It was a grand close to the thirty years of Adolf Hagen's labors to help make Dresden one of (if not) the most celebrated opera houses and orchestras in Germany. Hagen was the son of an orchestra leader in Wiesbaden, but he was born in Bremen, September 4, 1851. He studied under Freudenberg, Raff and others, and at the age of twelve appeared in concerts as a pianist. He wanted to be an orchestra leader like his father and became one of the violinists of the Wiesbaden Opera orchestra, then under the leadership of Jahn, when he was fifteen years old. He directed several music and singing societies, showing even then his ability as leader; composed a number of concert overtures which were performed in Wiesbaden and exhibited a fine knowledge of harmony, melody and ability to handle the orchestra instruments, proving himself a master in musical knowledge. He was chorus and music director in Danzig in 1872, directed his first opera—Wortzing's "Zar and Carpenter," December 27; later went to Bremen, Freiburg and Hamburg, where he remained until 1883 when he was called to Dresden. As a leader of opera and concert he has done his utmost to spread the knowledge of the classics among the people. He retires at the height of his powers as an orchestra leader, and while he rests on his honors, he will not be forgotten and may occasionally take up his baton and mount the platform before the orchestra.

The open Sunday has always been a trademark of the continent, and while in Catholic countries the strict observance of church feasts and fasts take place, one has usually associated Protestant countries with an open shop Sunday. Here, however, the stores are closed, windows curtained and except the meat, fruit and tobacco stores, everything is tightly shut. The churches are filled at the noon services and it looks quite puritan.

Musical services at both the Court Catholic (the court is Catholic ever since royalty assumed the title of king of Poland, while the nation is Lutheran) church and the Lutheran churches are most enjoyable on account of the old church music, from Palistrina to the hymns of Martin Luther, and the Saturday afternoon services at the Church

of the Cross at 2 p. m. and Church of Our Lady at 4 p. m. give a musical feast with a short Bible reading and prayer and two of those solemn hymns of Luther's time, that have very little joyousness about them, but the whole congregation joins in most heartily and enjoys it. This week, there are no performances at the two court theaters and nothing at any theater Good Friday, and this is the continent!

The last month there has been a number of the grand operas performed at the Royal Operahouse. Wagner's "Lohengrin," "Tannhauser," "Meistersinger" and "Walkure" and "Tristan and Isolde." Several singers from other cities sang hoping for engagements. Miss Beatrice Gjertsen from Weimer appeared as Elsa and looked more like the heroine than anyone I have seen. Her acting was superb, but her voice was not powerful enough to be heard when the full orchestra was playing. But I miss my guess if she does not make a name for herself in a year or two. She is an American girl like so many now filling positions in the principal opera houses on the Continent and especially in the large cities here in Germany.

* * *

Richard Strauss, who has just made a three years' contract with the Berlin Opera House, was represented at the opera by his "Salome," "Rosen Cavalier" and his last—and to my feeble mind—his best work, "Aryadne in Naxos." The "Rose Cavalier" was given in Munich in February and for the first performance they asked ten dollars for the best seats and one dollar and a quarter for gallery! The last act was to me the most musical. Some people have not been able to wait for that last act. The "Aryadne" is a short opera following a play by Moliere which has incidental music. The most unusual feature is appropriate music to the various courses of a banquet. Imagine special motives for soup, fish, roast, and so forth, with the different wines. The music is good, though I doubt if one could detect the burgundy from the fish music, unless told. The opera has some great music and orchestration in it and the most difficult colorature song that ever was written or sung. It is almost painfully difficult.

* * *

I hear Munich, which claims to be the musical city of Germany, is complaining of lack of attendance at the Wagner operas. Whether through poor singing, conducting or too much of a good thing, or because Strauss is IT, I have not been able to ascertain. There is a movement going on in Germany to protect the opera "Parsifal." The "Parsifalschutz" as it is called, with the object of allowing Bayreuth to have the sole right to play and perform that swansong of the master. It will be necessary to pass a special act declaring the opera exempt from copyright law that gives thirty years as the limit in which works are the property of the heirs, after the author's death. Considering the way in which the family have limited the Bayreuth performances to Wagner's works, when, if he had lived longer, there is no doubt he would have given other works there—classic as well as good modern operas—and the putting of Siegfried as director, for talented though he may be he is by no means one of the first rank, and suffers because he is his father's son who does not inherit all his father's talent, I doubt if the movement will succeed.

* * *

He was here recently and his concert was jammed—tickets all sold a week before the evening. His own works composed the bulk of the program, and one critic wrote "Instead of the duet from the 'Weisschwanenreich' it would have been better to have given the

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

At the Close of Business, April 4th, 1913

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts.....\$16,160,609.54	Capital Stock\$ 1,500,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc. (bonds only) 1,312,650.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits 2,382,099.52
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation 1,250,000.00	Circulation 963,197.50
New Furniture and Fixtures 100,185.55	Reserved for Taxes, Etc.... 24,916.09
Premium on U. S. Bonds..... None	Letters of Credit 127,240.16
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit 121,790.16	Deposits 20,115,730.37
Cash and Sight Exchange.. 6,167,948.39	
TOTAL\$25,113,183.64	TOTAL\$25,113,183.64

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
County of Los Angeles, } ss.

I, W. T. S. Hammond, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighth day of April, 1913.

Correct—Attest: W. N. HAMAKER, Notary Public.
J. M. ELLIOTT, STODDARD JESS, JOHN P. BURKE, JOHN S. CRAVENS, J. C. DRAKE, FRANK P. FLINT, C. W. GATES, JOHN B. MILLER, Directors.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE

Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank

At the Close of Business April 4, 1913

Owned by the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Los Angeles

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts.....\$12,719,523.29	Capital\$ 1,500,000.00
Bonds, Securities, Etc. 3,527,404.72	Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,249,446.85
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures 1,115,000.00	Deposits—
Cash and Sight Exchange.. 4,947,248.46	Demand\$ 6,653,130.27
	Time 12,901,599.35
	19,559,729.62
TOTAL\$22,309,176.47	TOTAL\$22,309,176.47

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
March 7, 1913.

014936 Not coal lands
NOTICE is hereby given that Edith L. Kincaid whose post-office address is 1242 Trenton St., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 27th day of February, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 014936, to purchase Lot 4, Section 27, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. M. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$43.28, the stone estimated at \$21.64 and the land \$21.64; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 20th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,
Register.

original from "Tristan and Isolde." Probaby, the criticism was too severe; but it did leave him at the mercy of his enemies. We are in the midst of centennials. Otto, Hebble, Wagner and the birth of the German nation in 1813. That, however, is another story.

C. M. M.

Dresden, Germany, March 24, 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
March 7, 1913.

015450 Not coal lands
NOTICE is hereby given that Maude Kincaid, whose post-office address is 726 E. 33rd St., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 29th day of April, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015450, to purchase the W½NE¼, N½SE¼, Section 22, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00 and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 21st day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,
Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
March 25, 1913.

016608 Not coal lands
NOTICE is hereby given that Edward A. Campbell, whose post-office address is 520 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 15th day of October, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016608, to purchase the NW¼, NE¼, E½NW¼, NE¼SW¼, Section 23, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$230.00 and the land \$170.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 6th day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Cheaters

By Caroline Reynolds

John Drew has become an institution on the American stage—the theatrical year would be a sorry one were this suave, well-bred, nonchalant comedian not to make us a brief visit. The charm of the player is hard to define, certainly it is not in his appearance, for although he has the subtle niceties of manner, the ease of gesture and presence that we are wont to label as "drawing-room," his appearance is opposite to the usual "masculine star" make-up. But Drew plays so unobtrusively, he acts without seeming to do so, he makes even dull comedies sparkle with reflected light. And this year he has a clever little vehicle in the shape of Alfred Sutro's comedy, "The Perplexed Husband." Sutro deals with tolerant satire with the question of "women's right," "equality of the

by the cause. Tom is fortunate in the possession of a canny sister, who arranges a wise little scheme. Tom has an incompetent typist—a pink and white and ruddy-haired girl saturated with a love for the poetic and beautiful—a girl who imagines she has a Greek soul. Tom pretends to become converted to the Cause; he also pretends that Kalleia, the typist needs converting. He establishes Kalleia in the house, just as Sophie has established the Master and the Teacher. Of course, Sophie objects—with truly feminine lack of logic she fails to see the righteousness of Tom's arguments as to the equality of their footing in the household. She ignores Tom's existence, is rude to Kalleia—and Kalleia is young and pretty and comforting—she reads poetry to him; she takes him to the picture galleries—she stirs the love of beauty in his own soul. The danger point is near—only his own finer in-



CHAUNCEY OLCOTT, IN "ISLE OF DREAMS," AT THE MASON

sexes," etc. He is very kindly in his attitude, cleverly funny, and skillfully concealing a really earnest motive in a cloak of wit and laughter, so that the audiences will not dream that they are being preached at. John Drew has the role of Tom Pelling, tea-merchant, well-to-do, fond of his wife and children—a commonplace, contented English gentleman. But while he is away on business, Sophie, his wife, becomes entangled in the mazes of "The Woman's League," and its flamboyant arguments—the superficial facts appeal to her to such an extent that she establishes the Master of the cause and one of the teachers in her home. When Tom returns Sophie does not meet him; scarcely kisses him—astonishes the poor fellow with misty talk about sex equality—individuality, wives are parasites; husbands are brutes—unpaid housekeepers; exaggerated maternal instincts—all the cant phrases affected

instincts and the girl's innate virginity saves Tom from losing his head over Kalleia—for, after all, men are only flesh and blood—and pretty, tender women are dangerous comforters. Meanwhile, Kalleia has found a kindred spirit in the Master—who beneath his pretense is a shabby, pathetic, poetic old soul. She and the Master leave for Athens to view the ruined temples and the wonderful statuary—and Sophie leaves off her plain frocks, dons her prettiest gown and throws herself into Tom's arms, glad enough to be the petted, pampered, adored mistress of his home and heart. It is a plea for femininity, and not for feminism, that Mr. Sutro makes so delicately—and his kindly manner of dealing with the subject is thought-arousing—for there is not a trace of bitterness of ridicule—it is satirical, but justly so—and a warning signpost on the road which so many unthinking women are traveling. There



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Stock will soon be subscribed and Company will then pay to all stockholders an
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129 SOUTH BROADWAY LOS ANGELES
(Ground Floor Mason Opera House)

THE HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

Announces the return of the famous

Herr Ferdinand Stark

and his celebrated orchestra whose superb concerts will be a feature of
After-Theater Suppers in the Exclusive Mission Grill

After the matinee the ladies will take delight in the dainty
Afternoon Tea served in the Main Dining Salon

is as much charm in the delineation as there is in the play. John Drew's portrait of Thomas Pelling seen at the Mason this week is just like all his other portraits—but eminently satisfying. In fact, John Drew is one of the most satisfying actors on the stage—he plays with the polish and fineness of maturity and experience, with never an ungracious moment. As Kalleia, Mary Boland is pretty enough to endanger the foundation of an unsoundly built home—and her acting is a clever bit. Hubert Druce is inclined to overdo his part of the Master, and Walter Soderling is unfortunate in being cast as one of the old servants who have been "with your father and yourself these many years, sir." Los Angeles audiences remember Alice John, formerly leading woman with one of the stock companies here. Miss John was always a most delectable creature for the eye to rest upon—especially in the profile view, but in her stock days here she never drew so fine a picture as that of the sharp, sensible, breezy Agatha Margel—as perfectly costumed as it is played. Nina Sevensing is a winsome Sophie, with a certain lure of personality and voice that make one forget her awkward height. The settings have once been excellent—even now they give a rather pleasing impression of a comfortable English

home, decorated and furnished in good taste, although worn with years and hard usage.

Good Bill at the Orpheum

There is not a cleverer team in all vaudeville than William Rock and Maude Fulton, whose songs and dances have landed them at the apex of success. They are masters of the terpsichorean art—and their songs and burlesques are really clever and certainly entertaining. Their street gamin song about the "movies" and its accompanying dance; their "society" capers; their inimitable hornpipe and song about "the Lady and the Ship," and a deliciously ridiculous travesty on M. Tellegen and Sara Bernhardt fairly bring down the house—the audience cannot get enough of them. Miss Fulton has a natural grace and an attractiveness as well as talents as a comedienne that should put her in the center of a big metropolitan production. There is a singer—"The Girl from Milwaukee," whom the press agent bills as "The girl with the remarkable voice." She is all of that—her voice is as big and strong as a pipe organ, with possibilities that have been unrealized. It is not a voice—it is an organ; and she uses it in a way that betrays bad training, lack of technique, utter inappreciation of the value of

nuance. She cannot be said to sing—were it not for the quality of the voice one might declare her guilty of "yelling." What a coon-shouter she would make! Music is the keynote of the Orpheum bill this week. Another musical act is that of Master David Schooler and Miss Louise Dickinson. Master Schooler—who looks as though he had to shave very closely and carefully before each performance—can play the piano. He is fond of pyrotechnics and has a spectacular method of finger and an overweening fondness for displaying his technic. He will probably be a much better musician when he learns the true meaning of music—and that comes only with years. The sweetness of his team-mate, Miss Louise Dickinson, although suffering from the effects of a recent illness, is a charming foil for Schooler. She has a pleasing voice, although too often forced, and her unaffected winsomeness is alluring. The violin playing and harp music of H. K. Guerro and Mlle. Carmen is devoted to the saccharine favorites of old—and they find a warm response in all hearts—even though one prefers Bach to Offenbach. Acrobatics of a novel and exceedingly skillful character are presented by the Reed Brothers, although the near-comedy of one of the performers is of a cheap brand and should be blue-penciled. Jean Bedini and Roy Arthur juggle to the accompaniment of comedy patter, and Bedini proves that he is an adept at his art. The talking motion pictures are travesties—they are irritating rather than entertaining. Granted, they are mechanical wonders—so is the engine of an automobile—but who wants to sit down and hear an engine chug-chug for entertainment?

Offerings for Next Week

Chauncey Olcott is announced as the attraction at the Mason Opera House the coming week, opening Monday, April 14, in "The Isle O' Dreams," a new Irish play by Rida Johnson Young. Mr. Olcott will have the role of a young fisherman, Ivor Kelway, who is cast ashore on the west coast of Ireland when an infant, presumably from a wreck. He is raised by Mother Kelway, keeper of the tap house, as her own son, and his chief companions are Robert and Kathleen O'Doon, hereditary lords of the island. When Robert returns from school at Paris, he is mistaken for a French spy—the hundred day war after Napoleon's return to Elba then being at its height. Ivor rescues him, but is captured himself and is about to be sentenced when the English commandant discovers that Ivor is his younger brother. There is a pretty love story—his adoration of Kathleen, whose patrician blood rebels at marriage with a fisher lad, but who confesses her love for him when he is in danger, so that their story ends happily. There are a number of songs in the piece, which is said to be Olcott's best vehicle.

Sunday afternoon at the Morosco Florence Reed and Malcolm Williams with the support of the Morosco Producing Company, will offer for the first time in the west that French farce, "The Million," which had all of New York laughing last season, when it enjoyed a year's run in the metropolis. "The Million" is a lively farce that has to do with the pursuit of a lottery ticket that has won the capital prize of a million pesos. The ticket was placed in the blouse of a poor sculptor which by accident was given to a thief to aid him to disguise himself. The chase of the lottery ticket forms one of the best farces that have reached the native stage from France. A great deal of interest attaches itself to the first appearance of Malcolm Williams. Mr. Williams is a player of wide experience and versatility and is expected to prove a valuable addition to the Morosco forces. All of the popular members of this organization will be congenially cast.

"The Tik-Tok Man of Oz" goes along

at an amazingly prosperous pace at the Majestic theater, where it is greeted by a succession of crowded houses daily. Since the first performance there have been many changes made in the playing of the piece, alterations that have visibly increased the comedy values of the performance. The first act has been almost entirely rewritten; there are new chorus numbers, new specialties have been introduced, and new characters added to the cast, and the whole thing is running at a brisk comedy tempo. Mr. Morosco's extravagant staging of the production, the big chorus of handsome young women, gowned in many beautiful costumes, the excellence of the principals all combine to make the Baum-Gottschalk piece an enjoyable offering. The tuneful song numbers are already being whistled on the streets; played in the cafes, and drummed on Sweet Sixteen's piano—which is the test of popularity.

That surprisingly popular farce, "The Elixir of Youth," now in its eighth week, is the perpetual wonder of the theatrical world. While it is not such a remarkable achievement for a serious dramatic performance to enjoy a run of eight or ten weeks at a local stock playhouse, the eight weeks of a play constructed merely for laughing purposes, has broken all records. The demand for seats continues without pause, and the ninth week of this laughable play will begin Sunday afternoon at the Burbank theater. Mr. Morosco proposes to give "The Elixir of Youth" a production in New York in the fall, with as many of the Burbank cast as can be spared to insure an excellent production. That this farce has kept Los Angeles in a continual roar of laughter for more than two months presages a big success for it in New York.

Headlined on the Orpheum bill for the week beginning Monday afternoon is Digby Bell—the famous funmaker of the last generation. Mr. Bell's name is a household word, and he has been identified with comedy successes for the last generation. In securing him for vaudeville, the Orpheum has again made a big hit. His sketch is "It Happened in Topeka," and the plot is kept a secret for fear of destroying the fun of the offering. Mr. Bell is supported by a picked company. There are four other newcomers, including the Huntings, Will Dillon, Dorothy Harris and the Great Tornadoes, while holding over from this week will be Bedini & Arthur, Guerro & Carmen, Schooler & Dickinson. The Huntings have a singing, dancing and foolery sketch, "The Trimmed," and Will Dillon is a song writer who sings his best liked numbers. Dorothy Harris is also a singer as well as a comedienne and has many changes. The Great Tornadoes have something new in athletics, the entire troupe appearing in ensemble numbers. The Edison Talking-Motion pictures will have new features, and the symphony concert will be of its usual high standard.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Not Coal Lands.

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
March 22, 1913.
NOTICE is hereby given that John Parkinson, whose postoffice address is 1035 Security Building, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 7th day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 615737, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 24, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 29th day of April, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California. Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER

Broadway, near Ninth. LOS ANGELES' LEADING PLAYHOUSE Oliver Morosco, Manager

BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 14

Third triumphant week of Oliver Morosco's big production,

The Tik-Tok Man of Oz

PRICES 50c to \$2.00. WEDNESDAY MATINEES, Best Seats \$1.00.

MOROSCO THEATER Broadway bet. Seventh and Eighth

MATINEES THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE, APRIL 13

FLORENCE REED AND THE MOROSCO PRODUCING COMPANY will offer the big New York laughing success,

The Million

First appearance of

MALCOLM WILLIAMS

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER Main Street. Near Sixth.

BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE, MATINEE, APRIL 13

The Burbank players will offer for the ninth week, the successful laughing show,

"The Elixir of Youth"

Broadway, bet. 6th & 7th. Home 10477. Main 977. ORPHEUM THEATER THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE

AMERICA'S FINEST THEATER—ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Beginning Monday Matinee, April 14.

DIGBY BELL & CO.

"It Happened in Topeka"

THE FOUR HUNTINGS

"The Trimmer Trimmed"

DOROTHY HARRIS

Singing Comedienne

GUERRO & CARMEN

Violin and Harp

BEDINI & ARTHUR

The Jovial Jugglers

WILL DILLON

Popular Song Writer

THE GREAT TORNADOES

Aerialists & Acrobats

SCHOOLER & DICKINSON

Pianist and Soprano

Orpheum Symphony Orchestra Concerts 2 and 8 p. m. Every Night at 8, 10-25-50-75c; Boxes \$1. Matinee at 2 Daily, 10-25-50c; Boxes 75c.

MASON OPERA HOUSE

Broadway bet. First and Second streets.

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 14

Chauncey Olcott

In His New Play by Rida Johnson Young,

"The Isle O'Dreams"

Direction of Henry Miller. Prices 50c to \$2.00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
March 22, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that Hubert R. Holland, whose post-office address is care Elks' Club, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 5th day of July, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015927, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00 and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 5th day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California. Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.

March 22, 1913.
NOTICE is hereby given that Grace N. Fremlin, whose post-office address is Cornell, California, did, on the 13th day of July, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015988, to purchase the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 9, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pur-

suant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00 and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 3rd day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.

March 22, 1913.
NOTICE is hereby given that George S. Welch, whose post-office address is 212 International Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 9th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016848, to purchase the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 22; W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 23, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00 and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 4th day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California. Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Music and Musicians

Already, the possibilities for the Philharmonic series for the season of 1913-14 are being discussed, and in addition to the regular evening recitals, it is planned to offer a series of matinees. The vocalists are headed by Geraldine Farrar, who opens the series October 9, closely followed by Frances Alda, both of the Metropolitan. Mme. Nella Melba, the world's greatest coloratura soprano, comes early in December, with Jan Kubelik, the violinist, as co-star. Madame Schumann-Heinck will be here early in November, and Madame Clara Butt, co-artist with Kennerley Rumfort, returns in February. The first of the male vocalists will be Putnam Griswold, the basso, followed by John McCormack, the Irish tenor. The violin field is well filled by Jan Kubelik, Fritz Kreisler (in February), Kathleen Parlow, considered the greatest violinist of her sex, and Mischa Elman who comes in April. The pianists include Harold Bauer, Wilhelm Bachaus, Josef Hofman and Ignace Paderewski, and in November comes Teresa Carreno. Casini, the Russian cellist and Frank Forge will support Madame Alda, and the only solo cellist of the program will be Jean Girardy. For chamber music the Flonzaley quartet will close its season here. Of course, the Chicago Grand Opera will take its quota of attention in the week of March 9, while Anna Pavlowa and her great coterie of Russian dancers, with a large ballet and an orchestra of sixty pieces will present Russian ballets. Victor Herbert is arranging for six weeks on the coast, and many other artists are now being considered for California and Arizona—an array for which Los Angeles music and art lovers should thank Impressario Behymer.

Sunday, April 20, the People's Orchestra will give a classic program as follows: "Manfred" Overture (Schumann); Concerto for Violoncello with Orchestra (St.-Saens), Axel Simonson; "Siegfried's Death and Funeral March" (Wagner); "Spring Song" (Weil), with violin obligato by Julius Bierlich and "Valse Brillante" (Mettei) with flute obligato by Wm. Mead, Florence Doria; "In Bohemia," by the orchestra (Hadley).

Recently, Claude Cunningham was "among us." Claude was the baritone associated with Mrs. Rider Kelsey in a song recital given at the Auditorium. He is an excellent baritone and he is just loaded down with "culchaw." After returning east, he took his pen in hand and wrote to "Musical America" about his discoveries in the West. To quote but one phrase, he says, "In Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, in the Southwest, I met with surprising culture and refinement." It is rather a surprise to find an evidence of said "culchaw" out here, isn't it? At last we are discovered!

Margel Gluck, it will be remembered, played beautifully in the two seasons she has appeared in Los Angeles. Recently, she played with the same effect in Atlanta, Ga. Then came Myron Whitney, basso. He sang, and the plaster from the ceiling above descended on him. Perhaps Myron let out an extra roar because of the small audience of which the reporter complains. The effect evidently was somewhat like that of the blast of trumpets at Jericho.

Ostrich Farmers at Annual Dinner

Saturday evening the Cawston Ostrich Farm company gave its annual dinner to the employees, the affair taking place at the Union League Club. The new directors of the company, Messrs. Jonathan S. Dodge, Rusk Harris, H. J. Vatcher, Maynard Gunsel and J. B. Coulston were introduced, and music and speeches enlivened the evening. An interesting talk was that given by Mr. H. J. Vatcher, Sr., on the ostrich industry, and Mr. H. J. Vatcher, Jr., who is manager of the company, read an appreciation of the services of his assistants.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.
March 19, 1913

Not coal lands 016391
NOTICE is hereby given that John A. Fairchild, whose post-office address is 2361 Thompson St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 21st day of September, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016391, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 15, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00 and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 27th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Not Coal Lands.

015975

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 18, 1913.
NOTICE is hereby given that John M. Elliott, whose postoffice address is 200 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 11th day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015975, to purchase the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 9, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 30th day of April, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
February 23, 1913.

015093 Not coal lands
NOTICE is hereby given that Perry Whiting, whose post-office address is 415 E. 9th St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 20th day of March, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015093, to purchase Lot 4, Section 7, Township 1 South, Range 17 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$39.50, the stone estimated at \$49.75, and the land \$49.75; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 13th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

016863 Not coal lands
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
February 19, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that Edward L. Mitchell, whose post-office address is 428 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 12th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016863, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 21, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00 and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 30th day of April, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.
March 19, 1913

Not coal lands 016251
NOTICE is hereby given that John G. Mott, whose post-office address is 426 Douglas Building, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 29th day of August, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016251, to purchase the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 12, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 11, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 13, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00 and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 27th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
March 22, 1913.

Not coal lands 016252
NOTICE is hereby given that Frederick W. Flint, Jr., whose post-office address is 205 O. T. Johnson Bldg., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 29th day of August, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016252, to purchase the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 14, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00 and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 5th day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
March 22, 1913.

Not coal lands 015809
NOTICE is hereby given that John W. A. Off, whose post-office address is 223 Grosse Bldg., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 19th day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015809, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 3, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00 and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 3rd day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
March 7, 1913.

016851 Not coal lands
NOTICE is hereby given that Orestes W. Lawler, whose post-office address is 364 W. 41st Place, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 11th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016851, to purchase Lot 6, Sec. 19, Lot 2, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 20, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$171.95, the stone estimated at \$85.98 and the land \$85.97; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 20th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

015440 Not Coal Lands.
U. S. Land Office at

Los Angeles, California, Feb. 8, 1913.
NOTICE is hereby given that Joseph A. Anker, whose postoffice address is Gen. Del., Santa Monica, California, did, on the 27th day of April, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015440, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 10, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00 and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 22nd day of April, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
March 22, 1913.

Not coal lands 015077
NOTICE is hereby given that Thomas O'Leary, whose post-office address is 336 W. 21st street, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 19th day of March, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015077, to purchase the N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 28, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00 and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 3rd day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
March 22, 1913.

Not coal lands 016441
NOTICE is hereby given that Maurice M. Armstrong, whose post-office address is 1708 Fletcher ave., South Pasadena, Cal., did, on the 24th day of September, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016441, to purchase the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 14, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$300.00, the stone estimated at \$150.00 and the land \$150.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 4th day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
March 22, 1913.

Not coal lands 016159
NOTICE is hereby given that Melakie E. Shedoudy, whose post-office address is 3365 Normandie ave., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 12th day of August, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016159, to purchase the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ (Lot 1, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section 19, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$201.15, the stone estimated at \$100.58, and the land \$100.57; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 4th day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Authorized Announcement by the Electric Service Companies of Los Angeles

These Proposals Will Remain Whether the \$6,500,000 Power Bonds Carry or are Defeated at the Election Next Tuesday, April 15.

What the Electric Companies have Offered: All These Proposals Stand—None Has Been Withdrawn

- 1.—TO PURCHASE AQUEDUCT POWER AT A FAIR PRICE—FROM \$750,000 A YEAR UPWARD—ACCORDING TO THE POWER DEVELOPED.
- 2.—TO BECOME THE POWER DISTRIBUTING AGENTS FOR THE CITY.
- 3.—TO LEASE THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTING SYSTEMS TO THE CITY.
- 4.—TO HANDLE THE AQUEDUCT POWER ON A PARTNERSHIP BASIS.

BELOW ARE REPRODUCED THE LETTERS FROM THE COMPANIES TO THE CITY COUNCIL, IN WHICH THE ABOVE SUGGESTIONS ARE INCORPORATED:

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 20, 1912. Hon. George Williams, Chairman, Special Committee, City Council. Dear Sir: Since the receipt of inquiry from your committee in respect of the sale to the City of Los Angeles of our electric distributing system within the city, we have had numerous conferences with the members of your committee, and with our counsel, and we have also discussed the subject with trustees under various bond issues.

After giving careful consideration to the various complicated conditions developed by these conferences, and without indicating any unwillingness to sell the properties, we find it necessary to direct your attention to certain conditions which make it impossible for us to give you a definite answer or name any price at this time.

In order for us to keep pace with the rapid growth of the city, in which we have undeniably materially assisted, we have each been obliged to create a number of bond issues; each of our properties, both electric and gas, within and without the city is covered by several different bond issues; the bondholders under these various issues are represented by different trustees; the trust deeds contain stringent and exacting terms, which make the release of the electric properties within the city possible only with the consent of the trustees and bondholders. We could not sell these properties without such releases and the city is without power to purchase encumbered property and assume the payment of existing liens thereon.

Assuming that these properties can be released, the necessary agreements between the various trustees, the bondholders, the corporations and their stockholders, could not be concluded in a shorter period than from one to two years.

In view of the fact that the city's electric power will be ready for delivery at an early date, and long before these negotiations could be concluded, we suggest the following several plans, under any one of which the city's electric power would be immediately utilized.

Plan One:—Delivery of Power to Companies

The delivery by the city to us for distribution for some period to be agreed upon, of all the city's electric power, at a price to be stipulated by contract.

As the city will fix the rates to be charged to the consumers, and would by such contract fix the price to be paid by us, both the consumers and the city would be protected. This plan will provide an immediate market for all of the city's electric power, and secure the city a revenue of approximately ONE MILLION DOLLARS per annum, which revenue will increase as the power development increases. We submit this as better for the city and the people than the construction by the city of a distributing system, as it will make unnecessary:

- (a) AN ADDITIONAL BOND ISSUE OF \$6,000,000 OR MORE;
- (b) THE TEARING UP AND DISFIGUREMENT OF THE STREETS BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN UNNECESSARY AND UNSIGHTLY DUPLICATING DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM;
- (c) FURTHER CONGESTION OF THE ALREADY OVERCONGESTED STREETS IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE CITY.

The present indebtedness of the city, the necessity for using large sums of money in harbor development, water distribution and other purposes, coupled with the high rate of taxation, would seem to make an immediate revenue from the city's electric power essential. If the city creates this bond issue, it will be necessary for it to pay annually approximately one-half million dollars interest and sinking fund on these bonds, which must be raised by taxation of all property owners, whether consumers of electricity or not, or paid by the consumers of the city's electric power. The plan which we here suggest would make this bond issue unnecessary, would give the city an immediate revenue from its power without waiting to develop and build up its business, and without a wholly unnecessary interference with our long established business.

We have steam plants which are necessary to the continuity of service now received and demanded by the consumers of electric current in Los Angeles; apparently no provision has been made in the city's estimate for such an absolutely necessary steam plant; under this plan our steam plants would be available.

We feel that the advantages of this plan to the people are such that it should be presented to them specifically and in detail for their decision; it was not so presented at the time a straw vote was taken in March, 1911; furthermore the city's population is much larger now than then, and its financial situation materially different.

This results in an immediate annual revenue to the city of approximately ONE MILLION DOLLARS, as against the incurring of a debt by the city of not less than six million dollars, and the payment of half a million dollars annually for interest and sinking fund, and years of competition which must follow, to the great damage of both city and the companies, and which we would be powerless to avoid.

Plan Two:—Agency Plan

Our employment by the city to distribute the city's electric power over our distributing systems; the price for this service to be determined upon the basis of the amount of electric energy distributed; in the event that the city shall at any time not have sufficient power to supply the needs of the people, the city to purchase additional power from us at a price to be fixed by contract.

It is not necessary in order for the city to itself deal directly with the people in the sale of light and power to duplicate our distributing systems. The city would under this plan deal directly with the consumers, contract with the consumers for light and power, fix the rates to be paid by the consumers and collect the money from the consumers. We would merely be employed and paid for the service rendered to the city in the distribution of the power to the city's consumers.

Plan Three:—Lease of the Companies' Distributing Systems to the City

The lease by us to the city of our distributing systems upon some satisfactory basis to be agreed upon, in which case the city would manage, operate and control the systems and the distribution of electric current.

Plan Four:—Profit Sharing Plan

A plan somewhat similar to that adopted by the city of Chicago for the solution of the street railway difficulties, under which our existing distributing systems would be used for the distribution of all the city's power to consumers; we to receive a fair return upon the value of our properties, to be agreed upon and fixed by contract, the profits arising from the distribution of the city's power over our lines to be divided between the city and us upon some agreed basis. The plan has been in effect in the city of Chicago for some years, and has been found to work satisfactorily.

In conclusion we respectfully call the attention of your committee to the fact that under any one of these plans the city will fix rates to be paid by the consumers, obtain an immediate market for all of its electric power, without increasing the burdens of taxation, without unnecessarily interfering with our business, without tearing up the streets and the disfigurement of the city, and without injuriously affecting the stability and marketability of Los Angeles public and private securities.

Respectfully submitted,
LOS ANGELES GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION,
By (Signed) W. B. Cline, its President.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY,
By (Signed) John B. Miller, its President.
PACIFIC LIGHT AND POWER CORPORATION,
By (Signed) G. C. Ward, its Vice-President.

December 13, 1912. To the Honorable City Council of the City of Los Angeles, and to the Honorable Board of Public Service Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles. Gentlemen: We understand that the city of Los Angeles will generate from its Owens River aqueduct at its proposed power house, San Francisquito No. 1, 37,500 electrical horse power continuous service, and that this power will be ready about April 1, 1913; that after deducting losses in transmission the city will have for delivery from its substation in Los Angeles 35,000 electrical horsepower continuous service. The city has no system for the distribution of this power, and of necessity could not have any such without the lapse of a long time and the expenditure of a very large sum of money, which would add to the indebtedness of the city and to the burdens of the taxpayers.

We have practically the entire city covered by our distributing systems which are supplying the people with satisfactory service. It would save the city all such expense and delay and make it possible to utilize all of this power at a very large and immediate profit to the city if our systems could be utilized. As the rates to consumers are fixed by the city, the consumers and the city will both be protected if the following offer be accepted:—

Therefore, we hereby offer to enter into a contract with the city for the purchase of this 35,000 electrical horse power continuous service, delivered at the city's substation in Los Angeles, and to pay the city therefor the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) annually.

Also, in the event that the power delivered at the city's substation or substations in Los Angeles shall at any time be less than 35,000 electrical horse power continuous service, to purchase all power delivered at such substation at the rate of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per annum for 35,000 electrical horse power continuous service.

WE ALSO HEREBY OFFER TO PURCHASE FROM THE CITY DURING THE PERIOD OF ANY CONTRACT WHICH WE MAY MAKE, ALL ADDITIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPED BY THE CITY FROM ITS OWENS RIVER AQUEDUCT, DELIVERED AT THE CITY'S SUBSTATION OR SUBSTATIONS IN LOS ANGELES, AT THE SAME RATE.

We understand that the plans of the city provide for delivery of this electric current from its substation in Los Angeles with a frequency of fifty cycles at voltage of 16,500 volts and 33,000 volts.

We respectfully request your honorable bodies to appoint committees to confer with us concerning the details of such a contract.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY,
By (Signed) John B. Miller, its President.
PACIFIC LIGHT AND POWER CORPORATION,
By (Signed) G. C. Ward, its Vice-President.
LOS ANGELES GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION,
By (Signed) W. B. Cline, its President.

January 14, 1913. To the Honorable City Council of the City of Los Angeles, and to the Honorable Board of Public Service Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles. Gentlemen: On December 31, 1912, we submitted to you an offer on our part to purchase the 35,000 electrical horse power continuous service which we had understood would be delivered in Los Angeles after having been generated from the Owens River aqueduct system at the proposed power house, San Francisquito No. 1. This amount of power we had understood would be ready about April 1st, 1913, and our offer was based upon such understanding. In making our offer we realized that there would be many hours in the day when the greater part of this power would be practically of no value to us. We find from the statements of the Electrical Engineer of the Board of Public Service Commissioners that the city probably cannot for years to come take care of the amount of water necessary to develop such an amount of power, but that it can generate an average load of about one-half the total with a peak load of approximately the full capacity of the plant. We realize that it must be several years before the city could possibly distribute and dispose of such an amount of power with any hope of a margin of profit to the city and that with our existing distributing systems we can certainly, surely and economically distribute any power which the city will generate, accomplishing thereby a great saving to the city and IMMEDIATE and certain return upon its investment, and escape from additional taxation of property owners if not a lowering of the present high rates.

For these reasons and to meet the conditions stated by said Electrical Engineer, we make the following offer:—

We hereby offer to enter into a contract with the city for the purchase of ALL THE ELECTRICAL HORSE POWER just about to be developed by the city at its said proposed power house, delivered at the city's substation or substations in Los Angeles, in quantities as needed by the consumers upon our systems (but the city shall not be required to take care of a peak load or more than 35,000 electrical horse power, nor an average load of more than 17,500 electrical horse power) and to pay the city therefor the sum of sixty-five one-hundredths of a cent (.65c) per kilowatt hour meter measurement.

Based upon the said statement of the said Electrical Engineer this would give the city an annual revenue of approximately SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

We understand that the plans of the city provide for delivery of this electric current from its substation or substations in Los Angeles, with a frequency of fifty cycles at voltages of 16,500 volts and 33,000 volts.

We respectfully request your Honorable Bodies to at once appoint a Committee to confer with us concerning the details of such a contract.

Respectfully submitted,
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY,
By (Signed) W. A. Brackenridge, its Vice-President.
PACIFIC LIGHT AND POWER CORPORATION,
By (Signed) G. C. Ward, its Vice-President.
LOS ANGELES GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION,
By (Signed) W. B. Cline, its President.

Stocks & Bonds

Another exceedingly quiet week has been experienced on the Los Angeles stock exchange with a general decline in the price of many securities and a falling off in the amount of business transacted. The cause is attributed to a general uneasiness on the part of financiers all over the country until it is definitely known just what President Wilson is going to do to the present tariff.

Union issues have suffered a decline all along the line; Union Oil having dropped to 89½, and Union Provident to 98½. United Petroleum has not figured at all on the board. Sales in the first two securities have been scattering and far between.

California Midway is up a point from last week, sales having been made at 6 cents. This is in the face of the fact that a five cent assessment has been declared.

Amalgamated Oil is active at 87 and Associated being ex dividend since Wednesday is a trifle below the usual quotation, now selling for 42½. This dividend is the first since 1905 and is for 1½%.

Producers Transportation has been fairly active around 87 and 88 which is two points lower than the quotations of last week. Los Angeles Investment Company stock is about the only other active industrial, quite a few shares changing hands at from \$412 to \$415. A few weeks ago \$405 was the top notch figure on this security. There has been a slight demand for Home Telephone preferred stock at prices ranging from 25 to 28, but common is dormant.

Bank stocks have shown a little activity, but the prices are lower than a week ago. First National was transferred this week at \$720 when it recently sold for \$750, and Citizens is down to \$260 after being seven dollars better. Merchants National has been changing hands from \$400 to \$405.

Consolidated Mines has fallen off in price and is inactive at 6½ cents. It is the only live security in the mining list.

Money is tighter than it was a few weeks ago, and only well secured loans are being made by the local banking houses.

Banks and Banking

Secretary McAdoo's investigation of the needs of banking and currency reform is assuming large proportions. He is in communication with students of finance in various parts of the country, and obtaining their criticisms of the existing system, which is regarded by Mr. McAdoo as antiquated. Suggestions for reform are many and varied and will be digested by the secretary and the assistant secretary, John Skelton Williams, whose services in the investigation have been enlisted because of his wide experience and knowledge of finance. Congressman Glass of the banking and currency committee will hold frequent conferences with the secretary in the next few weeks. As soon as Mr. McAdoo's ideas are formulated he will present them to President Wilson as a basis for probable currency legislation at the extra session of congress after the tariff is disposed of.

From a casual glance at the controller of the currency's latest bulletin one might easily gain the impression that he had been issuing charters to

foreign banks. Two applications approved last week were for institutions at London and Paris, but a closer study shows that one is in London, Ohio, and the other in Paris, Ill.

Amalgamation of the Merchants Bank & Trust Company and the All Night & Day Bank is about completed. The combined institution will have a paid in capital of \$750,000, surplus of \$365,000 and deposits of about \$6,000,000.

Prosperity in banking conditions is denoted throughout this section by the statements of the national banks. Deposits are larger than they were last year—the gain being \$2,649,951; and other increases are on the same scale.

Stock and Bond Briefs

Huntington Beach will soon call an election for the purpose of issuing bonds for the purchase of a new school site. School bonds of \$20,000 have been voted by Fellows; Riverside is discussing a big issue for a high school, and Lancaster will vote in about two weeks on an issue of \$12,000.

Perris has carried a bond issue of \$20,000 for a water system, and a similar issue for the erection of a grammar school building.

Long Beach will soon begin a campaign for a bond issue of at least \$400,000 for the construction of a horseshoe pier.

Ontario will vote April 29 on a school bond issue of \$50,000, bonds to be of \$1000 each, bearing 5% interest.

Coachella refused to sanction a \$15,000 bond issue for school purposes last week, the chief reason being the inadequacy of the amount. Another election will probably be called.

Palms is considering a school bond issue of \$40,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Not coal lands
013250
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
April 2, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ruth Alice See, of Santa Monica, Cal., the widow of George F. See, deceased, who on June 1, 1911, made Homestead Entry No. 013250, for E½NE¼, Sec. 20, N¼NW¼, Section 21, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 14th day of May, 1913, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Claimant names as witnesses:
A. H. Kappler, of Santa Monica, Cal.;
A. B. Humphry, of Santa Monica, Cal.;
George Francis, of Cornell, Cal.; C. M. Decker, of Cornell, Cal.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Not coal lands
015525
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
February 12, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ed W. Hopkins, whose post-office address is 322 W. Ave. 54, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 13th day of May, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application No. 015525, to purchase the SE¼NW¼, Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00, and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 23rd day of April, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this

6% Interest For You

Your money—\$1 or more, any amount up to \$5000 will earn 6% interest, invested with the Los Angeles Investment Company, the largest and strongest financial institution in the Southwest.

Every dollar you save on this plan is secured by over \$14,700,000 paid in capital and surplus of the Company.

Invest \$1, \$100—or as much more as you can afford, in this interest-bearing security (the Gold Note)—every dollar paid in will draw full 6% from the moment received.

Begin now. Earn full, prompt 6% on your savings—\$1 or more starts you. Your money back in 90 days with interest added. TODAY.

LOS ANGELES INVESTMENT COMPANY

6017

BROADWAY AT EIGHTH

Main 5647

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS

NAME.

OFFICERS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

S. W. Cor. Seventh and Spring

J. M. ELLIOTT, President.
W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.
Capital Stock, \$1,250,000.
Surplus and Profits, \$1,625,000.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS NAT. BANK

Corner Fourth and Main

I. W. HELLMAN, President.
V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier.
Capital, \$1,500,000.
Surplus and Profits, \$2,000,000.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

S. E. Cor. Third and Spring

W. H. HOLLIDAY, President.
J. H. RAMBOZ, Cashier.
Capital, 200,000.00 Surplus and Profits, \$800,000.

NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA

N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring

J. E. FISHEBURN, President.
H. S. McKEE, Cashier.
Capital, \$500,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$200,000.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

S. E. Cor. Fourth and Broadway

S. F. ZOMBRO, President.
JAMES B. GIST, Cashier.
Capital, \$300,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$244,000.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

S. W. Cor. Third and Main

A. J. WATERS, President.
E. T. PETTIGREW, Cashier.
Capital, \$1,500,000. Surplus and Profits, \$700,000.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

401 South Spring, Cor. Fourth

W. A. BONYNGE, President.
NEWMAN ESSICK, Cashier.
Capital, \$200,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$73,000.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE SECURITY

Banking

This department pays 4% on Term savings accounts and on certificates of deposit—3% on special savings accounts.

Trust Dept.

—is authorized by law to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee or Guardian of Estates.

Safe Deposit Dept.

The largest and best equipped in the West. Valuables stored here are absolutely free from fire or theft.
Boxes \$2.50 per year and upwards.
Storage 50c per month and upwards.

Steamship Dept.

Agents for all steamship lines. Information gladly furnished concerning rates and routes of travel.
Capital and Reserve \$3,400,000
Resources Over \$47,500,000

SECURITY TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

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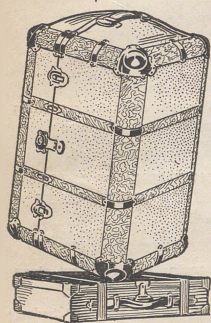
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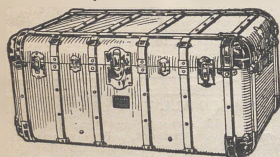
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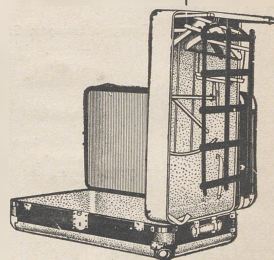
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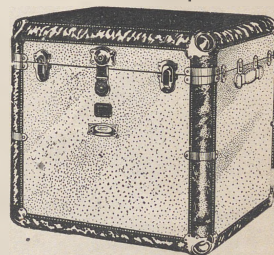
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